BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,478 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	15th Sept.
L. PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Ormes	9th "
M. THAMES	4101	80/	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Hassiwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Monle	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
HYDASPES	2384	500	G. Scrivener	18th Sept.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3317	700	E. Stewart	16th "
MALWA	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months, Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. 1885.
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Beacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	480	Wm. Young	6th Oct.

* Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. PERSIA	3317	450	R. Hutchison	20th Oct.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	6th Nov.
s. s. ASIA	3500	480	J. Craig	11th "
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	28th "
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	450	F. Blight	12th Dec.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an agency has been opened at 5, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 27, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

TO LET with immediate possession, a handsomely-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, three Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 125 only For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

SYKE'S.

STANDARD HYDROMETERS,

Expressly manufactured
To comply with the new Abkari Rules,
Consisting of
Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and Book.
Complete set Rs. 15-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE COMPANY continue to receive testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of the above powder in the destruction of Fleas and Ticks in Dogs. To use the words of a recent correspondent, "there is nothing like it to keep dogs free from vermin." This gentleman saved two valuable English dogs by the use of the powder.

Tins 12 as, Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th September, 1885, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarola, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 14th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER. Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, spirits and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 10th Sept., 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAIR-BRUSHES AND COMBS.

IVORY-BACKED LADIES' HAIR-BRUSHES,
Complete with Ivory Comb in Velvet-lined Morocco Cases.
Prices—from Rs. 40 to Rs 55.

GENT'S MILITARY IVORY-BACKED BRUSHES,
In solid leather case.
Prices—from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 pair.

HAIR-LRUSHES in Satin and Olive Wood.
Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

HAIR-BRUSHES in Ebony.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-4.

HAIR-BRUSHES in Satin Wood with extra long Bristle for Ladies.
Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 7.

HAIR-BRUSHES MILITARY, in Olive and Satin Wood.
Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 12-4 pair.

HAIR-BRUSHES as above in neat leather cases.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 15.

HAIR-BRUSHES MILITARY, Ebony Backs,
Rs. 6-4.

HAIR-BRUSHES with folding spring handles to fit in leather case, Rs. 8-8.

CHILDREN AND BABIES' BRUSHES.
Re. 1 to Rs. 4.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC EAGLE METALLIC and ARGENT SETA WIRE BRUSHES.
Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR-BRUSH
with or without handle, Rs. 8.

MOUSTACHE BRUSHES.
Ans. 14 to Re. 1-4.

THE NEW HAT BRUSH,
only 3½" long,
in Satin and Olive Wood with hard and soft Bristles. Ans. 14.

CLOTHES BRUSHES,
in great variety with or without handles.
Rs. 2-4.

DRESSING COMBS
IVORY IN CASES, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-4.
TORTOISE-SHELL, Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.
BUFFALO HORN, Re. 1 to Rs. 2.
SCYLONITE AND VULCANISED RUBBER.
Ans. 8 to Re. 2.
POCKET COMBS, CURLING COMBS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (Fairchild)—
Containing the pancreatic enzymes in a highly concentrated and most active form.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild) IN GLASS TUBES—
Each contains 5 grains of Extractum Pancreatis, and will digest a pint of milk in 30 minutes.

PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 3 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

COMPOUND PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each contains 1-10 grain Ipecac., 3 grains Bismuthi Subnit., and 2 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

PEPSINE IN SCALES (Fairchild)—
A most reliable and active ferment. Dose 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSINE TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 1 grain of pure Pepsine in Scales. The Tabloids are an elegant and agreeable form for administration.

ELIXOID PEPSINE—
The most active and pleasant liquid Pepsine.

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT—
The best digestive of starchy foods, and a valuable nutriment.

A Pamphlet on Extractum Pancreatis and the Digestive Ferments supplied free upon request.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

TOILET SERVICES,
IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
On the New Argentine Silver,
Consisting of very handsomely chased and engraved Wash-hand Basin, Ewer, Tooth Brush, Soap and Sponge Trays, Powder Boxes, &c.
Price Rs. 250, cash.

TILTING SETS
IN SAME MATERIAL,
FOR ICED WATER, CLARET CUP, &c.
Consisting of Pitcher on movable stand, to tilt at pleasure, with Goblets.
Price Rs. 110, cash.

ICED WATER URNS,
OF SAME MATERIAL
FOR ICED WATER, CLARET CUP, &c.
A very massive and useful ornament for a Sideboard, Mess Table, &c. Capacity about 2 gallons.
Price Rs. 250, cash.

CLARET CUP, OR WATER PITCHERS.
In numerous elegant designs.
Prices Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and Rs. 60, cash.
Or the same complete with Goblets, Ice Boxes and Tray to match, Price Rs. 120, cash.

ICE PAILS,
in Electro-plate, which will not break.
Prices from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 each.

EPERGNES, OR CENTRE PIECES.
In various pretty designs.
Prices, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 300 cash.

FRUIT OR FLOWER STANDS.
Prices Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 the pair.

SALVERS OR WAITERS.
Round or Square,
In numerous patterns and different sizes.
Prices Rs. 18 to Rs. 90 each.

DISH COVERS,
ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL SILVER
For 20, 18, and 16 inch Dishes.
Prices Rs. 40, Rs. 54, Rs. 60 each.
Or Rs. 185 cash, the set of 4 complete.

TRAYS, IN OAK AND E. P. WARE.
Price from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 63 each.

TRAYS, IN BLACKWOOD AND E. P.
Price Rs. 40.

BACHELOR'S CHOTA HAZRI SET,
Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, and Tray complete.
Price Rs. 31-8, cash.

VERY HANDSOME TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
IN BEST ELECTRO-PLATE OR NICKEL SILVER
The Queen Anne Service, Rs. 170, cash.
The Princess ditto Rs. 315, cash.
The Duchess ditto Rs. 315, cash.
And many others at
Prices from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350 each.

TETE-A-TETE SERVICES
For 5 o'clock Tea,
Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, and Cream Jug
Prices from Rs. 70 to Rs. 115 the service.

DINNER CRUETS,
In many new styles, for 4, 5, 6 and 8 Bottles.
Prices from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 each.

CARLTON OR BREAKFAST CRUETS IN SEVERAL DESIGNS,
Consisting of Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Prices from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30 each.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With one bottle..... Rs. 13-8 each.
" two bottles..... Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 each.
" three " ..... Rs. 43, Rs. 50, and Rs. 54 each.

CRUET AND PICKLE FRAME COMBINED,
Has Mustard, Pepper, 2 Sauce and 2 Pickle Bottles.
Price Rs. 70 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

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***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
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POONA ! POONA ! !

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road, POONA.

SILVER

Crystal face, compensated balance full jewelled Keyless Lever.
RS. 50.

LEVER WATCHES GUARANTEED 2 YEARS.

Hunting Case, compensated balance, full jewelled.
RS. 60.

Thoroughly reliable time-keeping lever Watches in silver cases cannot be had for less. We can introduce into the market supposed Lever Watches in silver cases at Rs. 15 as startling novelties; but experience has taught us that these watches can only have a transient existence, causing serious disappointment and worry to the purchaser with the result of seriously damaging our reputation.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS, COSTUMES.

"YARN DYED NAVY BLUE."
SUPERIOR FINISH.

THE LATEST Styles.

Rs 9 to 16.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN,

IMPORTED FROM THE BEST IRISH MANUFACTURERS.

TOILET COVERS, TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

THORPE AND CO.

Super Double Damask Table Cloths.
2½ yards by 2, from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
2½ yards by 3, " Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0 "

Table Napkins.
From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 18-8 per dozen.
Round or Square Doyleys.
Rs. 6 per dozen.

Superior Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit the largest Tables, recommended to Messes, &c.
Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Toilet Covers, Best Marcelled Fringed.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4 each.

Barnsley Huckaback Towelling.
Rs. 15 per dozen.

Unbleached Barnsley Huckaback Towels.
Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

Real White Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.

Real Brown Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.

Horrocks's Best Twilled Sheets.
Single Sheets, Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Double Sheets, full size, Rs. 12-8 per pair.

English Pillows.
Eider Down, Feather, Horse Hair.
Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 each.

Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White.
Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 24 per pair.

Infant's Blankets, Bound Pink or Blue Silk.
Rs. 10-8 per pair.

Artic Eider Down Quilts.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

Traveller's Resai.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, BLOSSOMVILLE, 22nd April 1882.

T. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your valuable Cholera Pills. Last year I cured my wife, child and a servant. I did not call in a Doctor, but gave your pills with confidence and without hesitation; I had so much faith in them.

Your pills have done a great deal of good locally, and I would like to see them receive a universal circulation for the benefit of the thousands who perish for want of a specific.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
Govt. Tele. Dept.
LAHORE, 22nd April 1882.

To MR. COTTER.

DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy will be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.

Yours truly,
L. MUKEE LAL & SON
LAHORE, 23rd April 1882.

To T. H. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am much thankful for your being liberal in giving your valuable Pills to my wife while she was attacked with cholera in July last, and glad to say that she recovered well within three days. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
S. HORMUSJEE.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGI'R KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9 ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY AFTERNOON POPULAR CONCERT, SEPTEMBER 14TH,

IN AID OF THE

BYCULLA SCHOOL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,

Under the Patronage of

Brigadier-General C. T. HEATHCOTE, C. B.

PROGRAMME.

1. Glee .....May day ..... Muller. The Choir.
2. Song .....Under the Daisies..... H. Millard. Miss Kelly.
3. Song ..... Dr. Moscardi Braganza.
4. Recitation .....Lay of the Scottish Cavalier ..... Aytoun. Mr. Manners Romain.
5. Piano Solo .....Souvenir di Kiew..... Schulhoff. Miss Hunter.
6. Song .....The Wolf ..... Shield. Mr. Brandon.
7. Song .....The Poacher's Widow .....E. Philp. Miss Kelly.
8. Recitation ..... Miss Fenemore.
9. Song .....The Boatswain's Story ..Molloy. Mr. Lamb.
10. Glee .....Good Night Beloved.....Pinsuti, The Choir.

Admission one rupee.

Concert to commence at 5-45 punctually.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI AND MAESTRO MENESINI beg to announce a GRAND EVENING CONCERT ON THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPT.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. OTHELLO, arrived from HULL and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1885.

CHUBB'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON KEY SAFES

Size 10 by 7 by 5. Price Rs. 41-4.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY, EDULJEE PESTONJEE, 47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO-BITE LOTION.

IRRITATION RELIEVED AT ONCE.

PERFECTLY efficacious, being founded on a scientific investigation, of Musquito Poison, it not only relieves the great irritation of the bite at once, but prevents subsequent Vesication.

Per bottle Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE," MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW, "AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."

Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG,

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE, FRESH AND FRAGRANT.

As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S "RIFLE MIXTURE."

Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité, A Marvel of Cheapness.

Rs. 2 per lb. tin.

FINEST SYRIAN LATAKIA, RICH AND AROMATIQUE,

Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

ALLEN AND GINTER'S "RICHMOND GEM" TOBACCO (Curly Cut) for Pipes and Cigarettes.

EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.

Rs. 2-4 per ½lb. Tin.

AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS.

Golden Block	.....	Per lb.	Rs. 3 0
Bright Honey Dew	.....	Per lb.	Rs. 2 8
Cavendish	.....	Per lb.	Re. 1 4

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

OLEOGRAPHS—FRAMED.

	Rs.	a.
Little Rosebud, 31½ by 24 in. 4 in. Gilt Frame.	18	0
Late for Church do. do. do.	18	0
Little Patience do. do. do.	18	0
Christian Martyr do. do. do.	18	0
Mother's Help do. do. do.	18	0
Louis XIII. receiving Mdlle de Lafayette, 38 by 28½ in. 4 in. Gilt Frame	25	0
Henry III. and his Court do. do.	25	0
Little Lovers, 29½ by 23in., 3½ in. Gilt Frame	15	0
Toil Demanded, 27 by 20in., 3½ in. do.	15	0
Toil Paid do. do. do.	15	0
Playful Puppies, 25 by 18½ in. do.	13	0
Playful Kittens do. do.	13	0
Wine Tasters, 24 by 24 in. do.	12	8
The Reading Room do. do.	12	8
Going to the Trough, 26 by 18 in do.	12	8
Scene on the Rhine 24, by 23in. do.	12	8
Preparing for a Holiday, 24 by 19½ in., 3½ in. Gilt Frame	10	0
Just a Pound ,, ,,	10	0
Scene on the Rhine, 28 by 18½in. ,, ,,	9	8
Scene in Switzerland ,, ,,	9	8
Bridge at Stirling, 27 by 17in. ,, ,,	9	8

OLEOGRAPHS—UNFRAMED.

My First Pantomine, 30 by 23½in.	7	0
My Last Pantomine, ,, ,,	7	0
A Favourable Opportunity, 31 by 25in	7	0
Poor Trust is Dead, 26½ by 21½in.	7	0
Morning on the Ice, 27½ by 19½	7	0
Balmoral, 24 by 23in.	10	0
Windsor do.	10	0
Scene in the Midlands, 31½ by 23 in	10	0
Scene in Kent ... do.	10	0
Departure for the Hunt, 35 by 25 in	15	0
Return from the Hunt do.	15	0
Loch Earn, 30½ by 19½ in	10	0
Loch Lomond do.	10	0
Loch Seven and Castle, 30½ by 19½ in	10	0
Loch Achray with Ben Venue ,,	10	0
Loch Awe, with Kilchurn Castle, 30½ by 19½ in.	10	0
Penmaenpool Ferry, 30 by 19 in	10	0
Kynance Rocks do.	10	0
Grasmere Lake, 29½ by 17½ in	5	0
Bridge at Stirling ,,	5	0
Remembered, 25½ by 17 in	5	0
Forgotten ... do.	5	0
Wine Tasters, 22 by 15½ in	3	0
The Reading Room do.	3	0
Bone of Contention, 22 by 16½ in	3	0
Kittens at Play ... do.	3	0
Little Mischief, 20 by 15 in	4	0
Going North, 18½ by 12 in	4	0
Going South ... do.	4	0
The Problem, 19½ by 15 in	2	0
The Problem Solved do.	2	0
Discord, 18 by 14½ in	2	0
Harmony do.	2	8
The Midday Meal, 18 by 14in	2	8
The Stolen Bird's-nest ,,	2	8
Sitting for his Portrait, 18 by 14in	2	8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of W. H. 4 Cases Merchandise shipped by W. Hintzmann from Zanzibar ex. s.s. "MERKA," are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of them on paying the landing and advertising charges within 48 hours from date, failing which they will be warehoused on account, risk and expence of the concerned.

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 12th September, 1885.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Captain F. W. S. Jackson, 1st Bo Lancers, are requested to submit them to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

A. L. McNAIR, Major, 1st Bo. Lancers, P. C. A.

Quetta, September 3, 1885.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
1 Steel hilted Sword and Scabbard belt, Sabretasche and 2 white Sword Knots	30	0
1 Pair long black military boots with trees cost 70	40	0
1 Military bridle bits, 1 chain rein with wallets and flounces	20	0
1 Pair dark blue brushes, almost new	25	0
1 Pair military swan-necked spurs, complete with chain, strap, etc.	10	0

Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & CO. 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (150) one hundred and fifty per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1885, and will be payable at the office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors, GLADE & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 11th September, 1885.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 26th September, 1885, at 4-30 p. m. Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1885.

And Notice is also hereby given that the Company's Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 18th to 26th September, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, GREAVES COTTON & CO., Agents.

Broach, 5th September, 1885.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church-gate-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts upto 30th June, 1885.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registe ed Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1885.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors, GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

FRESH TENDERS are invited for—

C.—Mahaluxmi Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.

D.—Malabar Point Battery ditto ditto.

E.—Oyster Rock Battery ditto ditto.

F.—Middle Ground Battery ditto ditto.

2.—Plans, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3.—Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 18th September, 1885, when they will be opened.

4.—The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each of the Tenders is Rs. 700 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5.—The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6.—Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col., R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 12th September, 1885.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SECOND HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on Saturday, 26th September, 1885, at 5 p. m. Madras time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1885.

2nd For the election of Directors : the retiring Directors are eligible for re-election.

3rd To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

And Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 18th to 26th September, 1885, both days inclusive.

Notice is also hereby given that immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to pass the resolution following :—

Resolution :—

That Article 73 in the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting five shares instead of ten for the qualification of a Director.

By order of the Directors, GREAVES COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 5th September, 1885.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED A GOOD WATCH-REPAIRER.

APPLY with Copies of Testimonials and state Salary required to Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, on or before the 25th September, 1885.

None but first-class workmen need apply.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c. UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. 9, BUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Re. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Binders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars, and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel, Conservator of Forests, S. C. Conservator's Office, S. C., Kellapur, 4th September, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, for the Central Provinces, NATIVE ASSISTANTS who are thoroughly acquainted with the purchasing of Seeds and Wheat. Apply by letter giving full particulars and salary required to R. B. A., Post Office, Nagpore.

LADIES' TRAVELLING CASES, in stout block tin, oak-grained. Rs. 30.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED FOR POONA.—(City Establishment) an experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply to PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay or Poona.

NEURODYNE.—An infallible remedy for nervous exhaustion, loss of power, bad memory, liver complaints, &c. Sold only by COLLETT & Co., Ld., Rs. 2, per bottle.

COFFEE MILLS, of various sizes and quality. Would last a life-time. Prices from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12. At STEWARD & Co, 2, Church-gate street.

NOVELTIES, Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Sewing-Machines and Needles for all kinds of Machines, &c., Crockery, Stationery, Glassware. Cheaper than other Firms.—Shroff Brothers.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 3 lb. Tins. CHARCOAL Biscuits. Gluten Biscuits, Laxative Biscuits, Iron Biscuits.—PEARSE.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WANTED, an experienced WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply with testimonials to "M.," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYONS and Co.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAK, fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by C. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 4-8: 125 dgrs. refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian shawls, Bukhara Postins, Novelty,)—Hezlimul & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stocks for 1200, 2800 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP, —Bleark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbrigan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SELLING OFF Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz. Black Drab Felt Hats of different shapes, Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

FOR SALE, Dr. Nolan's convertible Victoria and pair with all accessories. Price, Rs. 1,350. Both hardly frequently ridden and driven by a lady. Apply Dr. A. F. FERGUSSON, Colaba.

PRIDE OF VIRGINIA TOBACCO, Re 1-8-0 per half pound Tin. TAR HEEL, do., Re 1-8-0 per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO. LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are usually pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back its natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however inveterate and deep may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. As a specific remedy for neuralgia, acute rheumatism, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. This whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 22 doses, 2s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Executive Engineer Presidency's Storeyard, Esplanade, by order of the Executive Engineer Presidency, consisting of cut tree firewood, waste papers, thermontidote, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the United Merchants Company's godown in Brosch-street-Carnac-bunder, on account and at the risk of Marwady Sallickam Suntial—

310 bags brown rapeseed.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex ship Ebenezar—

H S S & Co.—72 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR, COFFEE, WHEAT, SOAP, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the concerned and by order of the owners of the s. s. "Nederland en Orange."

H A E & Co, 44 bags damaged Sugar.

AF	47	Do. do.
AN	16	Do. do.
JE	25	Do. do.
J	14	Do. do.
	9	Do. do.
HAJ	7	Do. Wheat.
M	208	Do. do.
J	16	Do. do.
MH	12	case damaged Soap.
AF	2 packages	do. Jardaloo.
"	1 box	do. Hingda.
"	1 package	do. Coffee.
J	2 Do.	do. do.
AMM	2 Do.	do. do.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and colored piecegoods, twist, &c., &c.

An invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well-known makers, Napoleon Price & Co., just landed ex s.s. Malwa, consisting of real old brown Windsor soap, marrow oil, pomade, essence of spinaross, white rose, bar soap, etc.

6 cases bitters.
1 case colored lappets.
1 case white nansooks.
3 cases white jaconets.
3 cases white muils.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white dhoties,
2 cases nets.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AND IRON TYRE RINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, opposite to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station.

About 500 tons of mixed scrap iron and 250 tons of iron tyre retaining rings to contain ventiol hole.

The above can be seen on application to the storekeeper.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government Education Society's School, Byculla, opposite the Berkley-place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Anthurium, Aulicanum, Aralia, Begonias Caladium, Crotons (rare and in great variety) Dracenas, Durantas, Ferns (gold-silver Maiden hair, &c.) Gladiolus, Hibiscus (in great variety), Magnolias, orchids, palms, plumbago, roses, sweet briar, wax plant, &c., &c., the property of the late R. WALTERS, Esq., formerly head master, Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla.

The plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Warribunder.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases white jaconets.
5 ,, embroidered muslins.
5 ,, white scarfs.
19 pieces assorted color ladies' cloth.
1 case gold beads.
200 gross spindle bobbins 2½ and 2¾ in.
20 ,, warp bobbins 4½ and 5 in.
30 ,, Throstle bobbins.
20 ,, Machine tubes 11 and 11½ in.
68 pairs ladies' and children boots, shoes and slippers.
50 ,, each 4 doz. quarts Lasger beer.
10 ,, 6 doz. pints do.
7 ,, white stripes.
20 ,, each 4 doz. tins fresh lobsters.

At 2 p. m.

1 handsome English-built mail phaeton.
1 ,, light new victoria.
1 ,, light landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A PORTABLE TEAKWOOD BUNGALOW

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-bunder near the Yacht Club buildings.

A small teakwood bungalow in good condition 35 feet long by 14 feet broad, suitable for 2 single gentlemen.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the bungalow must be removed before the 25th instant.

Also at the same place immediately after the sale of the bungalow the following goods stores will be sold :—2 cots and 1 mattress, coal, vice, 27 fathoms new rope, old sausage lamp, old chairs, plates, lamp, matting and store, new syphon, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateglass, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the same comprises glassware, dinner services, coffee cups and saucers, cruetstand, plate, tea and coffee service, vegetable dish, coffee urn, table candlesticks, and french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as sideboard, teapoys, dumbwaiter, cupboard, bedstead, round tables and teapoys with marble tops, tolletstand, iron bedstead, almira, clothes and gown press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, lady's writing table, Cambay carpets, flower vases, pigeon-hole press, table and reading lamps, oleographs, child's cot, glass door cupboard, table ornaments, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.

Ex s.s. Culna and Edington.

150 tons superior 1st class teak-scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of ordnance stores, consisting of old iron, brass, copper, leather cutting &c.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Government Gate-road, Parel, opposite Lowjee Castle, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior oleographs, a large sized bird cage, also choice plants consisting of yellow and other roses, begonias, mimosas, crotons, &c., the property of A. F. Monnis, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p. m.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the surplus stock in trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sulliman (removing to his new premises near the Gowalia Tank) consisting of french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and plated ware, a mahogany billiard table with balls cues and lamps complete, a boat-shaped open carriage, a self-driving phaeton, a quantity of ebony wood, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A brand new English-built handsome mail phaeton with lamps, Collieg's patent axles, patent brake, pole, bar and shafts, all of first-class workmanship, the maker has received medals at 2 Exhibitions—

1 new cottage pianoforte.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, 11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY.

FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE DAUGHTER of a GENERAL OFFICER, over 30, and used to good society, wishes to become Chaperon to a young lady in India, or the Colonies. India preferred. Highest references given and required. Small salary. For further particulars, apply by letter to 'N. W. P.," 14, Lansdowne Place, Clifton, Bristol, Engla

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Poona on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., the valuable property known as "BUND COTTAGE" (with furniture) situated on the Bund-road.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS, which should be addressed to, and reach, the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, on or before the 1st October, 1885, are invited for supplying the Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, with one thousand copies of a Devanagari SCHOOL-ROOM MAP OF EUROPE.

Information regarding the specific conditions or terms of the contract can be obtained from the undersigned.

The right of rejecting the lowest or any tender is reserved.

N. V. BAPAT, Curator, Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1885.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN OFFERS for the PURCHASE of a VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate near the Parell Road, the Delisle Road and the Haines Road, Byculla, and which is being sold under a Judge's order in Suit No. 156 of 1881, of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 20th day of January, 1885, will be received by Mr F. H. DE BRITO, Receiver of the Estate of the late ANTONIO DOMINGOS DE SOUZA, at his office in the High Court, Bombay, up to 17th day of September, 1885.

The sale will be subject to certain conditions of sale which, together with the particulars of the property, may be seen either at the said office of the Receiver or at the office of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, No. 2, Esplanade-street, Fort.

Offers will be received either for the purchase of the whole property or for any one or more of the lots.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, 5-30 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, 8-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Byculla (s), from Moulmein; Culna (s), Kurrachee; and Mameluke, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th:—Nederland on Orange (s), for Jeddah; Armenia (s), Liverpool and Karrachee; Wemeth Hall (s), Kurrachee; Mowewar and Victorine, Chittagong; Tinaro (s), Odessa, &c.; Patna (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Clan Buchanan (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sheikh, Armenia, and Wemeth Hall left the dock on Saturday.

LOST PROPERTY.—An ayah in the service of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli, residing at Wardenroad, has reported that she dropped a bundle containing a silk sarree and a cotton jacket, somewhere between the Fort and Cumballa Hill, on Friday last.

THE NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to this fund will be held this evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, when the report of the committee appointed to suggest, after consultation with Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, will be laid before the meeting.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS AT NASSICK.—A correspondent writes to us from Nassick:—A Hindu solar festival being on the 29th September, several thousands of pilgrims are expected to visit Nassick at the time. It is hoped that the Government will urge the local Municipality to take proper sanitary precautions in view of this large gathering.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, on the body of Munnajee Abajee, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock. About twelve days ago one of his fingers was crushed by a truck which he was pushing. A few days after he became ill from fever and convulsions, dying on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POONA CHURCHES.—The alterations and repairs which are being made in St. Mary's Church are proceeding rapidly, so that in a short time it will be re-opened. St. Paul's Church has been awfully crowded the last few Sundays, and as it has about the worst acoustic properties of any church in the world, the result may be better imagined than described.—*Poona Observer.*

POONA CATTLE SHOW.—On Thursday morning a meeting was held at the Collector's Office, under the presidency of Mr. East, the Collector of Poona, to decide about the cattle show for the year 1885, but it was found that the funds would be quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the show, as Government have only offered Rs. 500, the City Municipality Rs. 500, and the Suburban Municipality a small sum. Consequently it was resolved to raise funds from the general public, and if it is found that the fund raised will answer the purpose the cattle show will be held this year, otherwise there will be one next year. The Committee of the cattle show will meet on the 15th October next.—*Id.*

DISPUTE REGARDING A REGISTRATION FEE.

AT the Small Cause Court on Friday, before Mr. N. Spencer, second judge, Perozeaha Framjee Bottliwalla sought to recover from Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Abdool Latiff and another the sum of Rs. 133-7-0, said to have been wrongfully charged by the defendants to the plaintiff in payment of the registration fee on a mortgage executed by them, and for charges connected with the registration. Mr. Dhariyavan appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Davar for the defendants. His honour, after hearing the evidence of the plaintiff and his servant, decided that he should not allow the case to be gone through. He said it was clear that the defendants were justified in getting the deed of mortgage registered in Bombay. His honour therefore dismissed the case, with costs.

THE ROAD TO THE BORWALI-BUNDER.

THE inhabitants of Borwali, Dyser, and other neighbouring villages of Salsette have presented a petition to Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner Northern Division, on the bad state of the road that branches off towards the west from the public road at Borwali and leads to the Borwali-bunder. The memorialists hope that their representations will receive immediate attention, and that the hardships which they have to suffer at present will soon be removed. They contend that great benefit would accrue both to the Government and the villagers by the carrying out of the extension of the branch line to the interior of Dharavee, while it would obviate the inconveniences and pecuniary losses to which the villages are now subjected. It was in the expectation of having this improvement carried out that the villagers had liberally and freely parted with their productive land, without receiving compensation for it. The memorialists observe that if the scheme recommended by them is not carried out, it is difficult to see for what purpose the sacrifice of their lands was made. They look upon a communication with Dharavee, in the direction they have pointed out, as a most potent factor in importing new life and vigour to their villages. They further call the Commissioner's attention to the "frightfully bad" condition of an existing branch road, and observe that it is not likely to endure the rains, as the unmetalled portion of it near the public road, owing to the rains, is already sadly cut up and become soft and muddy. If the road be not immediately repaired, the memorialists say they will have eventually to travel in mud almost knee-deep, and Government will have to incur increased expenditure in restoring it to its proper condition. On the other hand, they express their sense of gratitude for the ferry provided across the Ambavni (Gorai) creek between the villages of Gorai and Borwali, and hope that the approaches to the ferry on both sides will shortly be ordered by Government to be constructed, as without them people have to cross the swamp knee-deep and over oyster beds.

THE WEST OF INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the W. I. R. A. for 1884 has just been issued by Mr. Dorabjee Padumjee, the honorary secretary. The report states:—

The large number of meetings held in the year under report is a proof of the increasing popularity of the association, whose affairs financially are improving every year; the council having been able to add again this time Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 to their reserve fund. The opening balance to the credit of the association for the current year is Rs. 3,534-7-9.

In framing the progamme for the year 1884 the lines on which the association has been worked for the last few years were adhered to, namely, the granting of a liberal handicap to the Government pattern Martini-Henry and the Snider to bring them on a footing of equality with rifles of superior construction; the reduction of the rates of entrance fees for the Army, and the choice as regards the time of shooting, competitors being allowed this year to select any four days between 25th October and 31st December, 1884, which they might consider favorable to give the best shooting results at their respective stations. The noticeable features in the programme were the introduction of an additional match, the Volunteers' Contest which has more than realized the council's expectations regarding its popularity, and the increase in the value of the prizes offered for competition in the other macthes; the total amounted this year to Rs. 4,000 and 10 medals, against Rs. 3,400 and eight medals the previous year. The satisfactory state of the finances will justify the council in offering still better prizes in their next prospectus.

The shooting this year was excellent, as indicated by several highest possible scores made in the meeting. In the Sahr Jung Prize were registered two full scores at 500 yards—one by Lieutenant Hayden with a Rigby Military Breech Loader, and the other by Captain Atkinson with a Martini-Henry with one added point. What the improvement Snider in properly trained hands can do with the handicap allowed by the W. I. R. A. is apparent from the scores made in the Nizam's Prize by three privates of the 9th Regiment N. I., Private Rajnac Girajnak scored 48 out of a possible 50 at 900 yards, taking the second prize, the next in order being men of the same regiment who made 47 and 46. In the Dutch Prize, which was one of the two matches (out of the total number of 13 matches in this year's programme) in which the Any Rifle handicapped is allowed to compete, Captain Atkinson, B. V. R., Bombay, made, with 14 added points, the score of 95 out of a possible 100 at 800 and 900 yards, the next best being a 94 made with Any Rifle.

The Viceroy's Cup was won by Lieutenant Lamb, who fired at Aden, with a score of 143 out of 150. His 49 out of a possible 50 at 1,000 yards with the Sharp American Match Rifle is deserving of special notice, so rarely is such a score made with the Any Rifle either in India or in Europe. That the Martini-Henry with 10 points allowed in 10 shots, when shooting against the Match Rifle, has repeatedly made full scores at 1,000 yards, establishes beyond doubt the correctness of the statement often made that the W.I.R.A. handicap in favour of the Service weapons is very liberal. This ought to dispel any suspicion that may yet find a corner in the minds of Martini-Henry men, that even with the handicap, they compete under a disadvantage when shooting against firearms of a superior construction.

The Volunteer Contest, a new addition to the programme, was very popular; the Calcutta Volunteers came well to the front in the competition. Color-Sergeant Harwood took the 1st prize, value Rs. 100, and the silver medal which accompanied it, Volunteer Linehan taking the second prize.

The gold medal, which carries with it the honour of the championship of the association, has been again won this year by Lieutenant T. Lamb, at Aden, with the remarkably fine score of 545 out of 600, giving an average of 4·08 per shot.

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, has forwarded to Government, under date the 24th July, his report on the result of the experiments made last year with wheat seed supplied by Messrs. Raili Brothers on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ozanne says:—

As Government are aware, the object of the experiment was to ascertain whether the local produce is susceptible of improvement by the distribution of hand-picked selected samples of seed suitable for export. In my letter No. 1, dated 1st January, 1885, (Government Resolution No. 409, dated 15th January, 1885), a progress report was submitted.

The sum of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned for expenditure was allotted as shown below:—

Presidency proper	.....	Rs. 7,500
Sind	.....	,, 2,500
Total	..	,, 10,000

The Sind expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,536-8-0, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 913-7-3 (vide Government Resolution No. 5390, dated 3rd July, 1885, Revenue Department). The expenditure incurred in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 2,194-3 or Rs. 5,305-11-0 less than the sanctioned grant. The total saving from the grant of Rs. 10,000 is therefore Rs. 6,219-3-0.

After giving details of the experiments in the various districts Mr. Ozanne makes the following general remarks:—

The general tenour of the experiments is unsatisfactory. Though the reports from district officers are meagre and vague as a rule, the facts elicited are sufficient to show that a great measure of the failure was due to the unsoundness of the seed. There is no reason to dilate on the fact that nearly all the wheats but especially the soft varieties were damaged by weevil before they reached their destination. I have fully explained this fact in my progress report No. 1 of 1st January, 1885. But apart from this disturbing element there is strong evidence that, except in Surat, the selected hand-picked wheats showed no decided superiority in outturn and not always in quality over the unselected seed of the varieties, indigenous to each tract. In Surat, on the School Farm, the quality of the yield was excellent. I myself awarded two first prizes at the Nariad Show. There were no samples at the Show at all approaching the quality of those raised from the selected seed; but even here the quantity of the yield was below the indigenous hard white, similar in quality and even in name showing that it came from the very taluka, Hansot, whence the selected sample of hard white was taken. Mr. Bamanji had better success even than the Agricultural Instructor of the School Farm, Mr. Joshi. He distributed the seed in 5 villages. The results were so favourable as regards quantity at any rate, that a request was made for a supply this year for further trial. Here, however, the favourable reports end. The season was very unfavourable to the trial except in Gujarat. In the Kanarese districts all wheat was wretched, and in the Deccan the damage by rust was considerable. This fact brings out another phase of the experiment. The selected seed is liable to the change of seed from one district to another, or the selection of seed, will give any immunity against this great pest. A few years ago through the agency of Dr. Hancock (Government Resolution No. 4155, dated 23rd May, 1885, Revenue Department) some Indian wheat seed was tried in Australia. Here the result was that the new wheats ripened earlier than the usual period of the appearance of rust, a manifest advantage which, however, has not been secured in the present trial. It would be unsafe to draw close deductions from the figures reported save and except those from the experimental farms. At the Bhadgaon Farm the experiment was carried out with care. The appended table taken from the report is given for easy reference:—

Variety.	Area of plot.	Yield per acre.		Weight of sample per bushel.	Remarks.
	Rate of seed per acre.	Grain.	Straw		
Selected.	Gunthas	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1 Hard red ..	8	471	562	2,560	63 Irrigated.
2 ,, ,, ..	8	471	563	1,510	63 Dry-crop.
3 Soft red ..	8	471	571	2,585	64½ Irrigated.
4 ,, ,, ..	8	471	287	1,535	66½ Dry-crop.
5 Hard white	8	471	657	1,667	... Irrigated.
6 ,, ,,	8	471	602	1,400	63½ Dry-crop.
7 Soft white	8	471	458	2,835	64½ Irrigated.
8 ,, ,,	8	471	365	1,205	63½ Dry-crop.
Indigenous.					
9 Hard red ..	8	70	988	3,300	57 Irrigated.
10 ,, ,, ..	8	70	1,780	1,525	61 Dry-crop.
11 Hard white	8	70	1,044	2,450	61½ Irrigated.
12 ,, ,, ..	8	70	861	1,475	61 Dry-crop.

The first point to be noticed is that the rate of seeding for the selected varieties was too low. I much regret this fact, and can only say that next year when the trial will continue this element of uncertainty shall be found absent. As it is I do not believe the difference in the seeding would have affected the main result, viz., that the indigenous varieties, hard white in irrigated and a hard red in dry-crop land, yielded a better crop than the hand-picked selected varieties. However these show great superiority in the weight per bushel. I took these weights myself and am convinced of their correctness. I anticipate that the results next year will be more favourable to the selected varieties, for they will be more acclimatized. There remains a third point for careful inquiry, and that is whether the distributed wheats retain their characteristics of colour and consistency under changed conditions of soil and climate. We have the high authority of Dr. King, Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, against the theory that soil will cause a change of colour. On this point the evidence I have to bring is not conclusive though (Government Resolution No. 6905, dated 28th August, 1884) there is much scientific opinion against Dr. King's opinion. But there remains little doubt that the consistency of wheat is very variable. In the Nerbudda Valley the wheats of the Central Provinces, sown in Khandesh, a district of hard wheats show throughout a decidedly harder grain. The sample contains a small proportion of perfectly hard grains which is due to admixture. The Superintendents of both Farms are of opinion that both colour and consistency are liable to change. A remarkable instance may be quoted. The steam thrasher, which was tried this year, worked in the Nerbudda and Bhadgaon and yet a sample sent to the Chamber of Commerce was not recognised as such. Indeed it had become a mongrel admixture of hard and soft grains in every stage of consistency.

I noticed above that the samples received from Miraj contained from 2 to 5 per cent. of soft grains. Looking at these facts, I decided not to continue the general distribution of selected wheats. I had, however, first planned a scheme by which the distributed seed might be put in the hands of the rayats sound and free from weevil; but as the results of experiments came in I confined the distribution to the districts of Belgaum and Bijapur and Surat. The two former districts had a miserable crop last year, and the distribution was calculated not only to put good seed within the reach of the rayats, but to supply seed in places where difficulty in procuring it would be felt. I think there is evidence that general distributions of seed wheat are unadvisable. The first year's yield at any rate is low; and if the rayats are to be told that they must wait to see results the second year, the distribution cannot be popular. There is no doubt that the great liability to weevil and the variable consistency of this seed must go far to negative the utility of the plan. The cost of hand-picking is very high and of carriage quite incommensurate with the results likely to be obtained. The use of selected seed must be sought by the progress of the wheat export. The principal the people know well enough. The practice will arise as the people see the advantage. Meanwhile no opportunity should be lost of supplying seed, and at the same time good selected seed must ever there is a likelihood of a scarcity such as there is in Bijapur and Belgaum this year. In this place I must notice that in consequence of the orders contained in paragraph 2 of the Government Resolution No. 406, dated 15th January, 1885, a good collection of the wheats of the Presidency proper has been made and samples are carefully preserved in my office. The samples were examined by a select committee of experts, nominated by the Chamber of Commerce. I trust that Government will intimate their appreciation of the valuable assistance received from the Chamber, and will print the detailed opinions on the samples examined.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Major H E Grant, Delhi
a Col Mathias, Wardha
a Col Justice, Raichore
a Mr W Leffanner, Nagpore
a Mr J Miles
a Capt F B Burney, R.A., Secundrabad
a Mahrajah Partab Sing, CSI, and Princes, Jodhpore
a Mr J W Wheel, Jodhpur
a Mr M Stanley, Jodhpore
a Mr E G Foy, Ajmere
a Miss Foy, Ajmere
a Mr W Littlewood, Dina
a Mr J D Gordon
a Professor S Cooke, Poona
a Mr R G Browne, Poona
a Lieut C Wood, R A, Solapur
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur
Nawab Syed Yusuf Ali
Prince Mahmed Hurmas Sha
a Lieut D C Harrison, Poona
a Mr J Westlake, Poona
a Mr Syed Mahmed
Mr F J Atkins
Major Gambier
a Mr A Kumball, Mhow
a Major Lucas, Mhow
a Capt A J Pym, Mhow

Residents left during week marked (a) thus

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original beauty, or cost nothing. It stops the falling off immediately, and in most cases with out leaving the disagreeable dressing. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as preventing the growth of the hair on bald heads. Whiskers, moustaches and eyebrows are quickly restored. Ask your friends, the Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 4s. 6d. per bottle. Sole wholesale agents for the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A TELEGRAPH MASTER AT POONA.

JAMES WALSHE, who was lately charged with having misappropriated certain moneys entrusted to him as a public servant, and who has been committed to take his trial at the Sessions in the Bombay High Court, was on Friday placed before Mr. Snow charged with attempting to commit suicide on the 11th of last month at Gunesh Khind. The accused was defended by Mr. Sydenham Smith, while Mr. Hullah prosecuted on behalf of the Telegraph Department.

Mr. Hullah said:—I saw Mr Walshe on the 11th of August at Gunesh Khind. He was lying in his bed in a semi-conscious state. There was a glass on the table with a white sediment in it on the sides. That is the glass to the best of my recollection. It is one of the same description. He was moaning and groaning. I heard him say later on "I am ruined." That was sometime after I first saw him. The native Dr. Ameer was there when he said this. The Gunesh Khind Dr. Irving came in then. Mr. Ross, Mr. MacCoy, and Mrs. Walshe were there going in and out. The accused was scarcely sensible at the time he used the above words. The stomach-pump was being endeavoured to be used, and he was groaning and moaning; he groaned out the above words. He also said to his wife "get out of my sight," or words to some such effect. I think that is all he said.

To Mr Smith.—I have known Mr Walshe for some time. He has always borne a very good character. Mr. Smith here produced some certificates, the signatures of some of which, such as Mr. Brooke, Mr. Kingsley, &c., were admitted by Mr. Hullah. Mr. Walshe, Mr. Hullah continued, complained to me of the unsatisfactory relations existing between himself and his wife. I had not intimated to him on that morning that I was going to examine his accounts. He could not have known of my visit.

Dr. Ameer examined, said:—I am assistant to the Governor's Surgeon. I know the accused; on the 11th of last month I was called in to see him. I found him in his own quarters. He was sitting on his bed between ten and half-past ten. He was quite rational, only exhausted. When I went in I saw Dr. Irving attending upon Mr. Walshe who was throwing up. He only vomited once in my presence. I brought the stomach pump, and applied it with the result of drawing out the contents of the stomach. He took it. There was a considerable quantity of fluid in the stomach. I could judge both from the vomit and from the contents of the stomach pump. I did not analyse it, but from the appearance I judged that it was cyanide of silver, which is a poison. He had mixed it in water. It dissolves in water. It is never administered internally as a medicine. That is the glass I saw that morning on the table near Mr. Walshe. It had the same quantity of sediment in it. Cyanide of silver is a deadly poison. I remained with Mr. Walshe till five o'clock in the afternoon. During that time he made no statement. He only mentioned that he took the cyanide of silver not to kill himself, but to frighten his wife, with whom he said he was living very unhappily. He was exhausted when I saw him, and had the remedies not been administered he would have died. Dr. Irving was there. Mr. Hullah came along with me. Mr. Ross came afterwards, and so also did Mr. MacCoy. Mrs. Walshe was standing near the door.

To Mr. Smith.—I found that bottle now in court in the room, the bottle was marked cyanide of silver, and there was also some cyanide of silver in it. He told me himself that it was believed that it was cyanide of silver. I might say that this cyanide of silver has a very strong colour and discolours the skin. There are other things which also discolour the skin; cyanide of silver is a compound. It is necessary to liberate the prussic acid before it can prove poisonous. I can almost swear these (produced) were the trowsers he wore; cyanide of silver is soluble in water; water does not liberate the prussic acid from the cyanide of silver. It is necessary that the stomach should be full. The poison would act more rapidly on a full than on an empty stomach. It is not necessary to render it insoluble. He did tell his wife to go out of his sight. I know that Mr. Walshe and his wife are not living happily.

Mr. Walshe, to questions by Mr. Snow, said:—I took the poison on the 11th of August which made me ill. I mixed some cyanide of silver the evening previous in the tumbler before the court, and I left it on my dressing table. The next morning I took it with a few drops of water. I did not take it because we have not been living happily for some time back. I did not exactly know that it would hurt me. I have often tried it on cats. It only acted on them as a strong purgative. I knew that it would make me sick, at least thought so. It did make me very ill. I cannot say whether I was conscious or not. I have a slight recollection of it. I was 24 days sick. Fifteen are my trowsers.

Mr. Snow then said that he committed this case likewise to the Sessions at Bombay. He was unable to allow him out on the bail which he has been enjoying till the hearing of the present case, for the charges against him under section 406 of the I.P. Code was very serious, and he had no option in the matter.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writes from Uttarparra:—Large portions of the lowlands of the Hughli and Burdwan districts and almost the entire cultivated lands of the Howrah district, the villages constituting the sub-division of Ghattal, and a large portion of the lands of Midnapur bordering on the Silye, the Rupnarayan, and the Hugli, have been for more than a fortnight under water, which bears no relation to the three, four, or at most six feet deep. The young paddy plants, which the rayats of these extensive tracts had cultivated and transplanted at no small expense, have all been destroyed. This catastrophe has been due to two causes: the floods of the large rivers that run through these districts, and the incessant downpour during the last fortnight. Not only the young paddy plants, but in many places even sugarcane and jute, though grown on high levels, have suffered severely. The huts and houses of almost all the rayats inhabiting this large tract of country have either been destroyed, or are in the process of destruction. Many thousands of rayats have thus been deprived of shelter and of the means of subsistence for the next eight months. Most of them are runninghither and thither in quest of food and shelter. The question with them is how and where to obtain the means of allaying their hunger, and saving the lives of their famished wives and children. Calcutta, railways and jute mills supply their want to a very insignificant extent.

And over and above the question of feeding the people, there is the great rent question to grapple with. The Government, by the inexorable operation of the sunset law, will demand and collect to the last farthing the two instalments of revenue, the first of which will fall due on the 28th of this month. How is this money to be got to satisfy the claim of the State? You cannot, under the circumstances, expect the zamindars to be able to meet the Government demand, when it is only too true that they will not be able to realise a single farthing from their rayats. Much less can you expect them to afford succour to their famished tenantry. It is worse than useless to expect any substantial relief from private subscription, or from the small sums contributed by the Government. All praise, however, is due to the Lieutenant-Governor and the gentlemen who have contributed to the relief fund, but such relief is nothing more nor less than a drop in the ocean. In order that the relief should be of any use to the sufferers, it must assume larger and more liberal dimensions. I would, therefore, humbly suggest that a large and influential meeting be held in Calcutta to organize relief centres in all the afflicted parts of the country. Government must take the lead by advancing funds, and the subscription list should be circulated as widely as possible in order that the funds may be liberally supplemented. But the first and foremost of the measures for Government should be to direct the collectors of these districts, and of any other districts that may have equally suffered, to postpone the sale of the 28th instant, and to realise the next two instalments of revenue in twelve equal instalments commencing from the 12th of January next.

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

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A CALCUTTA ESTIMATE OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE *Englishman* says:—No one, we think, can have impartially watched the municipal administration of Calcutta during the last few years without coming to the conclusion that the structure of the Municipality is, in some respects, radically defective. Its numbers are too great for a body whose duties are, to a large extent, of an executive nature; and its organization tends to enhance the difficulties to which its excessive numbers necessarily give rise. It is in the nature of things impossible for a body composed of no less than 72 members to act with promptitude or decision. The consequence has been too often a wavering policy and inordinate delays. One committee, appointed a year or two ago, in consequence of a public agitation, to deal with sanitation, took actually 18 months to present a preliminary report, and, exhausted, we must suppose, with this effort, forthwith collapsed. Nor is this a solitary or even a rare instance of delays which everybody regrets, but which nobody is able to prevent, in reforms which call imperatively for speedy action. It is really lamentable, to take a single case, that large portions of Calcutta should be, to this hour, without any supply of pure drinking water. The present Chairman of the Municipality is known to be of opinion that a reform of the constitution of the Municipality is essential, and Sir Rivers Thompson has on various occasions hinted that his own opinion lies in the same direction. The subject will be much discussed during the next few months, in connection with the impending legislation on municipal affairs. It may be well, accordingly, to see how these matters are managed in the second of our great Indian cities.

The Bombay Corporation consists of 66 members, 32 of whom are elected by the rate-payers, sixteen by the Justices of the Peace, and 16 are appointed by the Government. These persons hold office for two years. They have four general quarterly meetings in a year. At their first meeting they elect a Chairman who holds office for a year, and is eligible for re-election. Besides the quarterly meetings, a special meeting may be held, either when the Chairman thinks fit, or on the requisition of 16 members of the Corporation or four members of the Town Council. Twenty members form a quorum for a general meeting, 30 for a special meeting. The municipal fund is administered by a Town Council, consisting of 12 members chosen from the members of the Corporation, eight of them by the election of the members, four by the appointment of Government. The Government, from the 12 members, appoints a Chairman. The members of the Town Council hold office for two years. The Town Council meets ordinarily once a week, and each member attending receives a fee of thirty rupees. Six members form a quorum. No payment can be made from the Municipal Fund without the sanction of the Town Council. The Town Council may delegate its powers to sub-committees of its own members. It must publish a weekly statement of receipt and expenditure. "The entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the act" is vested in a single official, termed "The Municipal Commissioner," who is appointed, and is removable by Government, and if also removable on the votes of 40 members at a special meeting. He cannot be a member of the Corporation but has a right to be present at meetings of the Coporation, at which, however, he is not entitled to the vote. The Corporation appoints the Executive Engineer, who is under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner, and a Health Officer. Each of these officers is "a time" officer, and holds office for three years.

The Municipal Commissioner is bound to consult the Health Officer on matters concerning the public health. In case of disagreement there is a reference to the Town Council. The Municipal Commissioner appoints and may remove the subordinate establishment, subject in the case of the removal of officers drawing more than Rs. 300 per month, to the sanction of the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner submits, as soon as may be after January 1st, a report of the administration and expenditure of the preceding year; before the 1st October he submits an estimate of expenditure for the following year, and with the Town Council frames the budget, and submit it to the Corporation at a special meeting held on or before the 10th November. The Corporation than either passes the Budget, or modifies it at its discretion, and fixes the rates and taxes accordingly. From this account it will be apparent how materially the constitution of the Bombay Municipality differs from that of Calcutta. The Bombay Corporation, as a body, meets ordinarily only four times a year; the administration is conducted by a committee of 12, of whom Government appoints a third including the Chairman, and who are paid for their services. The executive responsibility rests with a single official, appointed and removable by the Government, who is not a member of the Corporation, but who is entrusted with the duty of carrying out the details of the Budget as voted by the Corporation. This arrangement has evidently for its object the concentration of official power and responsibility in a few hands, and thereby greater expedition and vigour in executive work. The Municipality of the Calcutta Municipality is terribly defective in this respect. The numbers are too great for the despatch of executive work. An infinity of time is lost in purposeless conversations and harangues, the smallest point becomes ground for prolonged controversy, and thus conduces to delay. A spurious sense of independence of Government control is engendered, and any interference, however clearly called for, is resented by the whole body of municipal rights. Business is conducted in a more or less dilatory manner, according as it suits the convenience of the various sub-committees to attend them. Matters of the most important nature, such, for instance, as the increase of the filtered watersupply, drag on for years, while one obstructive gentleman after another urges his favourite objection or ventilates his favourite views. Some members, consistent in their attendance, serve on numerous committees, and think, very naturally, that the public is greatly indebted to them for the sacrifice of their time and strength to municipal affairs. Many members, however, never or rarely attend, except on certain very special occasions, and take no personal share in the administration of affairs. There can, we think, be no doubt that a small body of gentlemen who are paid for their services and who act through a single responsible official, is far more likely to get through the work in a business-like, expeditious, and thorough manner. The experiment, at any rate, has succeeded admirably at Bombay, and something of the sort ought, we consider, to be adopted in Calcutta.

THE COMING SCARCITY IN MYSORE.

IT is now quite clear that this province will have to go through a time of trouble; the crops are withering—in some places are quite dried up—and still the rain holds off. Mysore, as is well known, depends entirely upon the rain for the cultivation of the crops. The Cauvery, it is true, rises in the province, but no irrigational benefit is derived from it. The district of Tanjore derives its fruitfulness from this river, and the many channels that are there to be seen are filled from it. The undulating nature of the province prevents the formation of any irrigation works, and so when the rain falls there is scarcity. For the last ten or fifteen years the downfall has been decreasing year by year, and hence the province is becoming more impoverished. It is true there are many tanks in Mysore but these are generally so shallow that they have to be filled three or four times before a crop can be raised, and in addition there must be rain. For the last month there has been little or no rain, and, as we have said, the crops are withering, and should there be a downpour soon the out-turn would be exceedingly poor. Should the tanks be filled soon the ryots might cultivate the land under them in the hope that more rain might fall. If they were able in this way to raise some sort of a crop it would do them no good, for it would only suffice to pay the kandayent to Government; in fact such rain is known by the ryots as kandayem rain. It is well known that the treasury in this province is pretty empty, and yet money has to be provided to carry on the administration of the country. The order then goes forth that the assessment must be got in, though the officials are told not to oppress the ryots. It is the same order that was given to Warren Hastings by the Court of Directors—"Be kind to the people, but send more money." The next scene in the drama is that the Deputy Commissioner issue orders to the Amildars to collect the assessment, and if one of them is remiss in his duty he is reproved, and a threat is held out. He is told that in another district the collections amount to so much, and that unless the same amount is forthcoming, he will have to report him to Government or dismiss him. The consequence is that the Amildar sends for the patails and Shanbogues, and orders them to get the assessment somehow or other and these men in their turn fall upon the ryot and like the Visigoths of old sieze everything they come across. We cannot blame the officials; any other men would do the same under similar circumstances, but the effect upon the ryot is very disastrous. Mysore obtains most of its revenue from the land. Out of one hundred and three lakhs, more than seventy is paid on account of the land, and about one-half of this comes from wet cultivation. When the crops fail entirely the kandayem ought to be remitted; but when the question would be asked—where is the money to carry on the administration to come from? To this another question may be asked—because there is no money ought the ryots to be pressed down? Are they to be compelled to pay their assessment when they gain little or nothing from the land? What else Government to do? Money must be had somehow to carry on the work of administration, and it is difficult to say how it is to be obtained. But as scarcity seems certain the Supreme Government must help, not by lending money but by giving it. Enough has been lent already; more, we fancy, than can ever be paid back. The famine debt contracted in 1877 should be cancelled and the subsidy reduced by one-half. Then the province might have a chance; now it has none. The Mysore Government on its side might do something. It might abolish those institutions that are only for show, and not for use.—*Bangalore Daily Post.*

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

THE team captained by the Hon. Mr. Hawke, composed mainly of Oxford and Cambridge men, gained a very brilliant victory over Yorkshire by three wickets, the winning hit amid great excitement being made within eight minutes of the call of time. The Tykes, it will be remembered, had made the fair score of 215 in their first innings, of which Ulyett 73 and Hall 41 made 125 for the first wicket. Their opponents made a bad start, and lost two wickets rapidly. Then O'Brien hit merrily for 23, but was run out when well set. Bulton and Bainbridge showed good form, but still eight wickets were down for 94, and a follow-on seemed imminent. But Mr. Hawke, who put himself in very late, came to the rescue, and batting in brilliant style, remained at the wickets till the score reached 150, when he was left not out for 42. Yorkshire had 65 runs in hand when they went in for their second innings, but lost Ulyett, Grimshaw, and Bates very quickly, three wickets being down for 24. Peel 32 and Lee 41 alone offered resistance to Mr. Rock's bowling, the Anglo-Australian taking eight wickets for 36 runs. With 202 runs to get to win, and only three hours left to make them in against such bowling and fielding as that of Yorkshire, the chances of success appeared but few, while there was enough time for Mr. Hawke's team to suffer defeat. Mr. C. W. Wright and Scotton made a good start and obtained 69 for the first wicket, the amateur scoring 30 in beautiful style. Mr. O'Brien 37 and Mr. Hawke 36 also did well, and ultimately landed their side victors, as before stated.

One of the most remarkable matches played this season at the Oval ended in a draw. The performance reflects the highest credit upon the Kentish team. For, when Surrey had completed their second innings the visitors were left in a minority of no fewer than 485 runs, and with five hours remaining in which to play they could have nothing in view but a draw. All doubts about their ability to save the game were settled, for the game was saved, and that too in a brilliant fashion. On the first innings there was a difference of 44 in favour of Surrey, whose score of 147 met with a response of 103 on the part of Kent. The Surrey batsmen who did best in this innings were Messrs. Diver 32, W. Read 22, and Shuter 24. R. S. Thornton's 30 was Kent's best score. Going in again, it was soon evident that with the wicket to help them the Surrey men were in again for one of those long scores with which their name is associated this season. Shuter, W. Read, Roller, and Abel were disposed of for 92. Then Diver and Maurice Read became partners and put on 176 runs. Mr. Diver had as many as four distinct lives given him in his innings of 99; Read's 77 was obtained in much better style. Three wickets then rapidly fell, and Wood and Lohmann got together with the score at 268 for seven wickets, and added another 127 ere Wood was out for 59. The innings realised 411 runs, Lohmann being not out for 92. The Kentish team, to avoid defeat, had to stay at the wicket for five hours. Run-getting was of course a secondary matter, and it made no difference whether they made 300 or only one run. But the Kentish batting showed both defence and attack. To begin with, Mr. Thornton and Lord Harris scored 108 for the first wicket, when the latter was out for 37. Early in this innings Lord Harris had received a blow on the hand which broke a small bone, but he continued to play pluckily a defensive game, though he was obliged to put his right hand in a sling after the luncheon interval, and could only play with his left and keep all the straight balls out of his wicket. Mr. Patterson and Thornton then took the score to 153 before the latter was out for a most useful 79. G. Hearne came in and helped Patterson to take the score to 183, when the latter was out for 21 and the former for 15. Frank Hearne not out 49 and Mr. R. S. Jones not out 47 then defied all the Surrey attacks, and raising the score by 105, took the total to 288 for nine wickets, when stumps and the match were drawn.

Fortune had smiled on both sides alternately in the match between Gloucestershire and Lancashire, and victory trembling till the very last. Barlow 62 and Robinson 58 enabled Lancashire to total 183 in their first innings. Barlow, who obtained seven wickets for 53 runs, then bowled so well that the Western shire was dismissed for 117, Grace being top score with 49. Then Gloucestershire had their slice of good fortune, for Woof and Grace dismissed the Northerners for but 83. With 152 runs to get to win, Grace was out early in the Gloucestershire innings, and six wickets were down for 51 runs. Peake and Gilbert then put on 42 runs, but nobody else came to the assistance of Gilbert, who carried out his bat through the innings for 40. Gloucestershire suffered defeat by 41 runs.

Lancashire next met Surrey at the Oval, and another finish, even more exciting than the last, was the result. On the first day Surrey did very well in scoring 280 before they were dismissed, the chief honours resting with Mr. Diver, who obtained a remarkably well hit 60. Abel and Mr. Shuter also played well for 61 and 35. There were five other double figure scorers. Jones, the left-hander, who made his reappearance for the county this season, was well on the spot and five Lancashire wickets were down for 57; but Robinson, Watson, and Mr. Hilly made a stubborn fight that side was not dismissed for 167, a better result than was expected. Following on, they met with better luck, and nearly all the batsmen made useful additions to the score, and Lancashire not only averted the single innings defeat which at one time appeared quite on the cards, but put themselves 115 runs to the good by scoring 228. The best scores were Briggs 62, Barlow 45, Robinson 30, Hornby 25, Hildyard 23, and Watson 22. In Surrey's second innings Messrs. Shuter, Bainbridge, Bush, and W. Read were rapidly dismissed. Abel, who by meeting the balls at the pitch got on exceedingly well, obtained 44 out of 55 scored while Mr. Maurice Read's 30 was Surrey's best score. Going in again, it was soon evident that with the wicket to help them the Surrey men were in again for one of those long scores with which their name is associated this season. Shuter, W. Read, Roller, and Abel were disposed of for 92. Then Diver and Maurice Read became partners and put on

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT 12.

Business has been closed here to-day for the Gunputi holiday.

Reuter's London telegrams of yesterday quote Consols still at 100⅛, French Rentes at 109½. Bar Silver, however, has further declined from 47 13-16d. to 47⅜d. per oz. and in sympathy therewith Rupee Paper has fallen ½ in Fours, ⅝ in Fours-and-a-half. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is unchanged at 101⅛.

In the Produce markets, Seeds and Wheat are reported unchanged. Coffee continues firm, and is again 1s. per cwt. higher at 68s. for Mid Plantation Ceylon.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet at previous prices, and Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, the sales for the day being estimated at 8,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered, and in Americans to arrive the only alteration was an improvement of 1-64d. in October-November. The London Cotton market closed firm, and Bengals on the spot were advanced 1-16 to ⅛. In New York both ready Cotton and futures were the same as previously quoted.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the weekly statistics with the two previous seasons. The American receipts are free, but by no means excessive so far. They have, however, as we anticipated when writing last Saturday, been sufficient to stop further decrease in the total visible supply, which has increased 60,000 bales during the week, and is now only 234,000 bales less than the same day last year. The Liverpool stock has declined 36,000 bales on the week, and is 96,000 bales under last year, 223,000 less than in 1883.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	53,000	43,000	63,000
" Exports to U. K.	9,000	14,000	10,000
" " Cont.	6,000	1,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	75,000	57,801	93,000
" Exports to U. K. "	11,000	26,600	25,000
" Cont. "	7,000	6,000	17,000
" Stock in the Ports "	152,000	121,000	240,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 11th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,209,000	1,434,020	1,627,030
" " Surats	227,000	570,430	467,110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	551,000	649,960	783,250
" London	25,000	69,000	54,500
American afloat	10,000	19,000	23,000
East Indian "	12,000	46,000	81,000
	601,000	783,960	938,750
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 7-16d.	6 1-16d.	5 13-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4 5-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	3d.	1 1d.	1 5-8d.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th September, as compared with that for the 1st September :—

Liabilities.	September 1. Rs. A. P.	September 8. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,150 15 0	41,56,150 15 0
Treasury Balances	2,03,13,697 5 5	2,09,16,476 0 0
Other Deposits	2,88,48,126 5 8	2,83,98,140 15 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,16,092 6 0	13,96,340 12 8
Sundries	12,59,628 8 9	12,85,612 15 10
Rs.	7,60,28,004 8 10	7,61,74,730 10 6

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	65,12,527 12 9	64,34,591 12 0
Other authorized Invtmts	59,26,122 8 0	58,83,617 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	64,56,369 1 5	71,56,277 5 11
Credits on do.	97,98,729 9 8	83,18,736 12 8
Bills Discounted	1,54,42,556 12 5	1,47,47,176 6 5
Balances with other Banks	4,67,620 8 1	3,91,901 2 6
Bullion	29,115 9 3	29,704 15 3
Dead Stock	11,59,563 12 7	11,59,572 6 7
Stamps	8,698 7 0	8,060 7 0
Sundries	8,14,545 10 11	8,06,778 0 8
Cash at Head Office	1,28,14,179 11 6	1,42,59,370 5 0
Do. at Branches	1,65,97,591 2 0	1,69,87,141 8 6
	7,60,28,004 8 10	7,61,74,730 10 6

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

Shelf	No.	Title.	Author.
A	18	9	Bengal "Qui Hye"	L. Emanuel.
"	99	12	Amoushes and Surprises	Malleson.
B	36	7	Visited on the Children	Thos. Gift.
"	66	7	Betrayed	D. Russell.
"	32	4	John Needham's Double	J. Hatton.
"	61	8	Mem Sahib	Mrs. F. T. Platts.
"	37	3	Fast and Loose	A. Griffiths.
"	97	24	Murder or Manslaughter	H. Mathers.
"	11	9	The Outlaw of Iceland	Victor Hugo.
C	1	20	Tour in Eastern Rajputana	Cunningham.
"	71	1-3	Bombay Gazetteer, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sattara, and Sholapore. 6 vols.	J. Campbell.

MR. N. LAZARUS'S SPECTACLES.

MR. C. G. HIND, District Engineer, Agra, writes :—"Mr. LAZARUS, after testing my sight, supplied me with Spectacles about a year ago, and it gives me much pleasure to say that I am very pleased with them. I have always found them comfortable, and my eyes were never distressed by reading for hours together."

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STRANGE—September 11, at Nasik, the wife of W. L. Strange, P. W. D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

KAPADIA—September 13, at Goga-street, Fort, Motesbai, sister of Mr. Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia, Barrister-at-Law, aged 25. Her remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at 3 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Erratum.—In the article on Life Assurance in our issue of Saturday last the minimum premiums at which an assurance for Rs. 10,000 can be effected in ten payments should have been stated as about Rs. 600 at age 20, Rs. 690 at age 35, and Rs. 890 at age 50 next birthday.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1885.

The gospel of patience is preached very forcibly and even eloquently in a remarkable communication sent from Bombay to the London *Times*, which we republished on the 8th inst. The writer, anxious for the continuity of Imperial policy in India, expresses a confident hope that the new Secretary of State, having seen this country with his own eyes, will not act hastily in dealing with the larger questions which agitate us here. We share this hope; hasty action is always to be dreaded, and generally leads to unforeseen difficulties. But we cannot feel equal confidence in the recommendation which is evolved from this sound general principle, that all true friends of India, both here and in England, should combine to refuse a responsive echo to any further desire for political progress. No simulation of deafness will prevent the cry for a development of political rights being raised in India, and echoed in England by "ignorant philanthropists." It is of no avail to ask agitators in this country to abstain from formulating fresh demands, or to entreat politicians to abstain from making use of Indian grievances when they are ready to hand. The strength of the individual connection must be reckoned with. What is the practical use of beseeching Mr. William Digby not to inform the electors of North Paddington that railways and famines are significantly coincident, and that what British India needs is the introduction of the unselfish and intelligent system of administration which flourishes in the Native States? We are not likely to be suspected of having any sympathy with such doctrine as this; we regret exceedingly that a man so sincerely desirous of advancing the real interests of this country should take so mistaken a view of its needs. But we do not think it would be a profitable employment of time to ask him, while holding such views, to keep them to himself, so that India may be encouraged to rest and be thankful, and not seek for any further amelioration of the actual condition of things. The political work of the world is not done in that way. Silence is no remedy even for untimely or inconvenient political aspirations. We must accept as one of the factors to be dealt with the fact that unreasonable aspirations find utterance here, and are certain to find responsive echoes in England. If we commit the suicidal mistake of the ostrich, and bury our heads in the sand in order to conjure our fears, we shall not improve our position to any appreciable degree. Far wiser will it be to recognise the fact that political movement once begun in any country cannot be stayed and reduced to a negative quantity, and that the only safe and competent method of dealing with it is to guide it into safe channels and keep it under steady control.

The Bombay mentor of the *Times* gives a succinct and effective sketch of the changes which have been introduced in India under Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Ripon; administrators who each steadily acted upon the principle that it was impossible to continue to govern India merely as a conquered country. It may be doubted whether all of these statesmen, or any of them, even Lord Ripon himself, laid it down as a rule of policy that the races of India should be welded into one great nation fit for civic rights. The purpose they had in view was not so ambitious, nor, we might say, so impracticable. What they desired was to bring the people into sympathetic co-operation with the Government in the administration of the local affairs of the country. The difficulties in their way, difficulties which have not been yet to any great extent surmounted, are set forth by this Bombay politician with a firm and indeed, it almost seems, a loving hand. He dwells upon the conflict of races, the diversity of creeds, the isolating effect of caste, and all the separating influences and disintegrating forces which, for centuries, have thrust men asunder in this peninsula. The proud Mahomedan he describes as looking down upon the submissive Hindu, and the warlike Mahratta as despising the mild Bengali. He says the blue-blooded Rajput would hold himself as a god towards the low-bred Tamil. If the task set before us were indeed to form a homogeneous people out of such heterogeneous elements, it would be manifestly hopeless to endeavour to do the work within a century or perhaps even in five centuries. A more modest estimate of the task would reduce considerably its magnitude and its difficulty. It is, in our view, the aim of British statesmanship to achieve a more practical and a more practicable result, namely, to procure the help of the better informed classes throughout the country in carrying out the work of local administration. The Mahomedan may still continue to look down with pride upon those who are not of his persuasion. Bengal may persist in being mild, and the Mahratta to be warlike and given to despising the children of peace. But if they, each in their respective localities, do their best to carry out the provisions of the Acts which constitute municipalities and district and local boards, great progress will have been made. And as a matter of fact great progress has been made. Before Lord Ripon's Government issued the famous Self-Government Resolutions, municipal institutions had been planted and had taken root throughout the country. The success and prestige with which municipal self-government was working in Bombay was what first directed Lord Ripon's attention to the advantages to be derived by the Government and the country from the encouragement of such institutions. Not only in Bombay and in the Bombay Presidency were municipal institutions at work, but in the Punjab hundreds of them lightened the labours of the commissioners, who there perform the functions of collectors, and identify the population directly with the official hierarchy. No one who contested the wisdom of the late administration in giving a new extension to the system of local self-government ever alleged that the work of administration, either in the Bombay Presidency or in the Punjab, would be better done or more easily accomplished if the local boards and the municipalities already existing had been abolished. A good deal of necessary work which was performed by their instrumentality must have been left unattempted, or else have been done at a ruinous cost if the whole work of administration had been thrown upon the officials. The statement is altogether erroneous and misleading that "since the date of Lord Ripon's arrival in the country local self-government has taken root all over India." That plant had taken root in the country long before, and Lord Ripon only gave it more room to grow. The writer says that "to a certain extent" the municipalities and district and local boards have to pay their own way by local taxation. This phrase incidentally used shows that the man who uses it has a theoretical rather than a practical acquaintance with the subject of local self-government. The whole of the funds of which they dispose are raised by local taxation; the Government is, by so far, relieved from the pressure of burdens which in their totality it could not hope to meet even by a heavy addition to the regular taxes. There is a great political gain in getting the local bodies to raise on the spot the funds needed for local requirements, for the money thus raised is laid out under their own eyes on their own roads and schools. The money is paid by the ryots without heartburning or even regret.

The chief object of the communication to which we refer was to impress upon people in England the fact that in inaugurating this system of local self-government a great and perhaps perilous step was taken, and that it would be altogether disastrous to make any further advance until the results are seen. As we have just shown, a good deal of time has gone by since local self-government was introduced, and we now understand very well what results are to be expected. We need not look for one result which the writer thinks the most desirable—that the existence of local boards and municipalities will absorb all the political energy of the educated classes, and dispose them to place in abeyance their claim for further privileges. There are, he says, clerks, writers, editors, pleaders, doctors, who through the native press maintain a constant agitation in favour of the right to further political power. He is of opinion that this cry, taken up by ignorant philanthropy at home, is one of the greatest obstacles to true progress that the Indian Government has to encounter. If it is an obstacle which Indian statesmanship cannot surmount or turn, we are in a bad way, for certainly the receipt given by the Bombay correspondent for the cure of the evil will not effect its purpose. He says that all these people, educated beyond the needs of their station, who are fretting for the want of an opening, should apply their energies to the working of the local boards. Through these, he says, lies the true path to representative councils with higher and more imperial functions, for the higher capacity can only be attained after years of patient exercise of the lower duties. If this view be correct, Mr. Chamberlain's local government scheme ought to have preceded, not merely the late Reform and the Redistribution Acts, but the creation of the House of Commons itself. It is idle to expect that the class of educated natives whose aspirations after new political privileges are treated as a ground for apprehension and dismay, will find in the local boards and mofussil municipalities a field for their patient labours. Those institutions must, from the necessities of the case, be worked by men of quite another class; the residents on the spot, the small traders, the small landowners, the more intelligent ryots, the local schoolmasters, where these latter are not excluded from office by the position of stipendiaries on the local funds. Those who clamour for new political openings will not cease from clamouring because men of totally different position and needs have the local boards as a field of action. The part of practical statesmen is to find an outlet which will satisfy their craving for some share of the honour at least of the higher political life while waiting for the time when they may share some of its power and responsibilities. We agree that the time has not come for representative institutions in India. Power must continue to be consolidated in the hands of the Government. Popular representation in an Indian House of Commons is remote beyond the forecast of our most sanguine prophets. But in the existing Legislative Councils we have in germ the means of satisfying the natural desire of the native community to have at least a voice in the disposal of the affairs of the country. We have already pointed out that in the Bombay Municipality there is a working model of what the Legislative Councils might be made. The representative element prevails in that body, and we do not suggest that that particular feature should be borrowed in the Councils. But in so far as the Government nominates European and native members to the Corporation, the example holds good. Europeans and natives, selected from different parts of the Presidency, to the number of, say, forty or fifty, would bring to the cognisance of Government opinions of all classes of the population. Representatives of the European and native communities would be brought into personal contact, and would interchange views and opinions, and discuss principles and events under circumstances which would be consistent with the growth of mutual respect and confidence. The Government majority would be as secure as it is now. The gain would consist in the more thorough discussion of the measures submitted by the Government to the Councils. An outlet would be found for the ambition and emulation of a growing class, whose discontent at their isolation from political and social distinction would be largely dissipated.

The *Statesman* has a theory of its own for explaining the despatch of delegates from two of the three Presidencies to England to assist in securing the election of members of Parliament favourable to India. Sir Richard Temple, it seems, is at the bottom of it. This movement in Bombay, we are told, has received a very distinct stimulus from the fact that Sir Richard Temple, who has taken care to keep himself *en evidence* ever since his arrival in England, has been working hard for the Governor-Generalship of this country, in succession to Lord Dufferin. "The native community in Bombay have taken alarm at the bare thought of such a calamity overtaking them, and a very special part of the work of these delegates will be the effectual discrediting of Sir Richard Temple as a candidate for the exalted position he aims at attaining." It is certain that Sir Richard Temple is not one of the candidates whom the delegates are going to England to support. But it is not kind of the *Statesman* to mislead those of its readers who do not know better, by telling them that Sir Richard Temple's chances of the reversion to the Viceroyalty will be affected one way or the other by the issue of the contest in East Worcestershire. It is looking far ahead to think of such a question, but if it is thought worth while to discuss it at all, why should it not be discussed with some little regard to the realities of the case? But it is well known that there is no love lost between the *Statesman* and the energetic ex-Governor of Bombay. There is a passage in his "Men and Events of my time in India" in which he speaks of that paper as having been at one time at the head of Anglo-Indian journalism, though "many of those who witnessed the sudden decline of this journal subsequently will hardly have realised the influence it once possessed." It is not so astonishing, after all, that the *Statesman* should pronounce its benediction on an undertaking which it conceives to be directed against the future elevation of Sir Richard Temple to the Viceroyalty.

The people of Sydney, New South Wales, have recently completed an enterprise not altogether dissimilar to that upon which Bombay seems so reluctant to set out. A recent issue of the *Sydney Mail* describes a splendid Town Hall which has been built in that city in celebration of the centenary of the colony. It cost £175,000—double the original estimate, of course—it will hold five thousand persons, and to judge from a view of the interior it is an imposing combination of Corinthian, Doric, and Renaissance magnificence which the citizens will value whenever they need to meet in their thousands. In Sydney, as in Bombay, objections and difficulties of many kinds confronted the enterprise. There, as here, a desire to "do it cheaply" was manifested; but there, not as here, the idea that prevailed was that if the thing were worth doing at all, it was worth while to do it well. "While a city like Sydney," says the *Mail*, "should not be extravagant, it should not be shabby." And it has not been shabby. Lastly, in Sydney, as in Bombay, the need for sanitary works was insisted upon as a reason why the new Town Hall should not be built. But, again to quote the *Mail*, "as to the insanitary conditions of the city, if we are to wait till these are removed, we shall wait a very long time. Besides, we do not see that the existence of city abominations are any argument against the putting up of a structure that will be both a public convenience and a public ornament. We should not do more for sanitation because we do less for architecture." It is well to have before us such an example as that of Sydney. We shall follow it some day. But when?

The Forest Commission have lately had two or three preparatory meetings to consider the arrangements for conducting the inquiry, but they have not yet completed the preparation of the questions to be put to witnesses. This will take some time, and it is not likely that the Commission will commence their inquiry until November, probably at Thana. Although it is certain that the labours of the Commission will in any case be protracted, the feeling prevails in many quarters that the scope of the inquiry should be enlarged, and it is not unlikely that the Government will be approached with that object. Exception is taken more especially, we believe, to the tendency of the instructions to exclude from inquiry the claims of immemorial rights which have been set up by the forest villagers and judicially decided against them by the settlement officers.

The council of the Bombay Presidency Association will meet this evening at the Ripon Club to receive the Madras delegate, who leaves Bombay for England by Tuesday's mail to interview candidates at the coming elections.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on Friday received a formal offer from His Excellency the Governor of a seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay, and he has accepted the offer.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, Sept. 5.

The news from Leh, the capital of Ladak, which comes but slowly here, confirms the information obtained recently that Mr. Dalgleish, who has been either obliged by the change of Government at Kashgar to leave Yarkand, or else has been driven out under the advice of the Russian chief official at Kashgar, is on his way to Khotan, and that he lately went over the Suget Pass with Mr. Cary, not Chery as sometimes printed, accompanied by Mr. Ney Elias, the British Commissioner at Leh. Mr. Elias had intended, it is said, to go to Yarkand with Mr. Cary, but the fact of his having crossed the Suget Pass, 17,618 feet above sea level, settles the point that Khotan is the destination of these gentlemen, and not Yarkand. There is very litle reason also to doubt the truth of the news that Kashgar has again come under Mahomedan rule, the change of route that Mr. Elias has made being no doubt caused by the information he has obtained, as he marched along, of the new Government at Kasngar. At the same time, it does not appear to be very easy to explain why Yarkand or Kashgar should be closed to British traders simply because the Chinese have been driven out of that place. The Mahomedan rulers are not likely to object to traders from British territory, and perhaps when matters on the Afghan borders have been settled finally Russian influence will not be used to stop the progress of trade, whatever direction it may take.

Some two hundred of the Maharaja's subjects at Leh have recently come to Srinuggur to complain of the tyranny, as they call it, of the Governor of Ladak. The question to be settled is whether the land-holders of the province of Ladak should pay enhanced assessments on their lands. The Governor of Ladak, Radha Krishan, a very intelligent Hindoo gentleman, who succeeded the late Mr. Johnson in that position a few years ago, claims from the landholders increased assessment on the ground that the land was, in the late Governor's time, considerably under-assessed, and that a great deal of the land has never paid any assessment at all. Governor Radha Krishan wants to levy on the whole of the land a fair assessment, contending also that the assessment on the small area of land assessed is less than it ought to be. The landholders, having been very lightly assessed for several years past, object to the proposed increase, and have sent a deputation of 200 of their number to Srinuggur to lay their case before the Governor of Kashmere for the ultimate decision of the Maharaja. Apparently Governor Radha Krishan is only doing his duty in trying to get what he considers is due to the Government. The cry of *zoolum*, is a common one in this part of the world, but there does not seem to be much foundation for it in this instance.

Visitors are coming in rapidly, but they are mainly young officers; the season is too far advanced for families to come. The weather is delightful and the short "spurt" now given will tend to allay some of the fears of the small traders of Srinuggur, and give them a few plums for the rest of the year.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the account of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation at yesterday's meeting as published in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, I see that I am reported to have said that it was desirable that some rules should be drawn up by which the Tramway Company could be guided, and that a previous speaker is reported to have said that the Tramway Company at present did as they liked, and that the Municipality appeared to have no power over them.

I did not take any part in the discussion, except so far as to answer a question about the width of the footpaths; and I have no accurate knowledge of what was said by others. But to prevent possible misconception, I ask you to allow me to state that under the Bombay Tramways Act of 1874, section 24, the Municipal Commissioner has power from time to time to make regulations as to the rate of speed to be observed in travelling upon the tramway, the distances at which carriages using the tramway shall be allowed to follow one after the other, the stopping of carriages using the tramway, the hours during which such carriages carrying goods shall run, and the traffic on the road in which the tramway is laid.—Yours, &c.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner Office, Bombay, Sept. 12.

THE "DAK BUNGALOW" AT GUNESHKHIND.

This amusing piece was given for a second time at Guneshkhind on Friday evening. Half Poona was present at the first performance, and the other half at the second, and on both occasions the better halves were in evidence. The talented company were, if possible, in better form and displayed greater enthusiasm than before, the local allusions being underlined and emphasised. Captain Steele's lyrical rendering of the experiences of the Madras "boy" under the forming influence of the Educational Inspector was perfect and was received with great applause. The following are the words, the tune being "The Bengallee Baboo :—"

When I was a little boy, I didn't wear no clothes at all,
Eating rice, and drinking water, till I stomach round as a ball :
Playing in the village gutter, leading very happy life,
Until mother die, and father shakit make with another wife.

Then she beat me, and I think that I'll put ars'nic in her rice,
She go underneath the *mutti*, all again be very nice.
But before I get the powder, one I-school Inspector came,
Said to her, "That little boy is learning nothing. What a shame!"

Then my second mother called me, "Areh! loochar, idhar ao,
Kirkham saheb ke sathe Anglo-Vernacular School ko jao."
Then he place me into private English secondary school,
Where I learn reading-writing, teach me Heathen one big fool.

Teach me real good Xtian stories: Eve eat apple, get bad pain:
Musgar go and swallow Jonah, and then sick come up again:
No good saying prayers to Rama: Vishnu only lump of wood:
Painted stones are reg'lar humbugs: that sort god not any good.

Now I downright pucka Xtian, all the same like master there:
I can drink my brandy *pani*, smoke cheroots, and curse and swear.
Master take me home to England, leave off turban, put on hat,
Say I'm pucka English Saheb, walk down Regent-street like *that*.

Mr. Hart's make-up as a ryot carried him out of himself, and made him in voice, gesture, and person another being. The by-play between the ryot and Mr. Cholmondely (Captain Hamilton) was very finished and effective. When the latter was being fined by the district magistrate, Mr. Judkins (Mr. Propert) three rupees eight annas for sticking the former's pig in mistake for a wild one, he caused great laughter by asking anxiously whether the High Court would re-arrest him and enhance his sentence. He got little comfort from the D. M., who cynically told him the Lord only knew what the High Court would do. Mr. Propert gave an irresistible interpretation of a sentimental song which he accompanied on the banjo. The following excellent topical song wound up the performance, the chorus being given by the full strength of the company. :—

Air: "The right little tight little Island."

Now, Fanny, we'll start for that island
Where I'm told there's more mud than there's dry land,
For it is a long way—
From here to Bombay,
Which you know is the name of that island.

And the ladies who dwell by its harbour
Must be charming indeed, for the barbar—
Ous Mofussilites call
Them "Ducks" one and all
From Sion away to Colaba.

Chorus.

For O it's a queer little island,
A remarkably dear little island,
With its Flats and its Mills,
And Municipal Bills
Which we ne'er get to *Act* in the island!

I am told there's a Court in that island
(I am glad there is not one in my land!)
Which ensures your repentance
By enhancing each sentence,
That is passed in the Decanee highland.

And to guard against Russian attacks, too,
They've a Rifle Corps mounted on hacks, too,
With a Colonel Judicial,
A learned official,
To teach them to stick on their backs, too.

Chorus.

For O it's a queer little island, &c.

And they like their drink *dry* in that island,
So a Reservoir high on that island,
With a fine roof, they get,
To keep out the wet
From the water-supply of their island,

And when of the water from Tansa
Old Nowroji says it can't answer,
They proudly reply,
"We will never say die,
For we know very well that it can, sir!"

Chorus.

For O it's a queer little island, &c.

Then, perhaps, some day, in that island,
As promised, they'll pay, in that island
His prize to the man
Who drew the best plan
Of a Hall so gay for their island!

Let us hope they don't mean any tricks,
But at last will behave like bricks,
Whenever exchange
Hereafter may range
To a trifle above one and six!

Chorus.

For O it's a queer little island, &c.

There's a scheme too, I mark, in that island,
By a gay young spark in that island,
Instead of each boy
A girl to employ
As telephone clerk in the island.

In short, it so charming a place is,
When you've finished your bails and your races,
I hope you will say
That we in Bombay
May expect to see all of your faces.

Chorus.

For O it's a queer little island,
A remarkably *dear* little island,
With its Flats and its Mills,
And Municipal Bills
Which we ne'er get to *Act* in the island!

THE TAX ON KEROSINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to a letter in your to-day's paper signed "Petroleum," I was certainly labouring under the mistake that all the oil (kerosine) imported would be subject to a town tax without refund. This, however, made no difference in my argument that 2 annas per gallon was a most excessive tax. The tax as it now stands, half an anna per gallon, is not out of the way, and I notice that Mr. Ollivant had consulted the dealers, who were not against a small tax.

INTERESTED.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your article on Life Assurance in India you hardly do justice to the efforts made by some of the British offices to place assurance upon a footing of perfect fairness, and protect their policy-holders in every contingency that may arise.

For instance, the company that we represent—the "Queen"—in no case "confiscates" the premiums on lapsed policies. Every "Queen" policy-holder of three years' standing, and not more than fifty-five years of age, is entitled to claim a paid-up policy (i.e., free from all further premiums) for all the money he has paid to the company, together with all bonus additions that may have accrued and that have not already been received by him. After that age the amount of the paid-up policy would be somewhat less, but on a scale hardly less liberal.

Lapses of policies through inadvertence, or other cause, also are specially guarded against by a new system lately adopted by the "Queen." Every policy of three years' standing and upwards has a guaranteed cash surrender value of not less than thirty-five per cent. of the premiums paid, which necessarily exceeds one year's premium. In the event of the remittance not being received by the company within the period allowed for renewal, this cash value is treated as money in hand for the benefit of the policy-holder, and is applied to keep up the policy for twelve months. At the end of that time either the arrears can be paid, or can be left as a debt against the policy, which may be kept up thenceforward in the ordinary manner. More liberal treatment than this, or more efficient protection for the policy-holder, we imagine it would be difficult to devise with fairness to the office.

We may also mention that the "Queen" pays life claims at once upon proof of death and title, so that the hardship of the case you mention would be impossible under a "Queen" policy. We agree with you that life assurance in India is capable of extension and development, and believe that its benefits require only to be widely known to secure that very desirable result.—Yours, etc.

KILLICK, NIXON, AND CO.,
Agents,
Queen Insurance Company,

THE "SPORTING TIMES"—OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One of my family addressed you on this subject three years ago, when your contemporary had printed some mouldy old yarn and pinned it to the apron of a respected Calcutta Archdeacon. "Selim" really might refrain from some of the yarns he has lately been allowed to print in the columns I refer to. This morning I had to use the scizzors before sending in the paper to my aged grandmother, who lives with me. I will not have her mind corrupted by these naughty pink stories. I don't mind the words printed with thin black lines, because it is, of course, impossible to say what they are meant for; but those clergyman goaks and mess-room luxuries—they make me blush!

Sept. 12. MARY.

THE BOMBAY SEWERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One does not know how many times the members of your Corporation will discuss the sewerage question, but in the debates it is observable that nothing new is said on either side. If the Corporation did not want the system they ought to have thought over it long ago, or at least they ought to have done what the Poona Municipality did only a few days ago. They have sanctioned an experimental scheme on a small scale, with a sewage farm attached to it. When it begins to work, I, as the Health Officer of the city, will be in a position to give you the result. But the Bombay Municipality, after having sunk lakhs of rupees underground, is madly trying to knock the scheme on the head. Such seems to be the aim and object of some of your corporators, who not only call to their aid instances of bad effects produced by faulty sewer construction, but go to the extent of frightening people by bringing to their notice evils that have no existence. One member writes that the ventilating shafts on the Queen's-road have begun to pour out deadly vapours, such as can be distinctly smelt by the passers-by. Another member contradicts this by stating that the shafts are not yet connected with the sewers! This is indeed very funny. I do not believe that the so-called enemies of the system do not quite understand the blessings of the underground system of sewerage. It is some months that the night-soil has been put into the sewers at one end and pumped out at the other. They certainly cannot be ignorant of it. The truth is that these people, though convinced to the contrary, are simply ashamed to give up the side they once espoused. I hope they will soon listen to good sense and try to bring into use the system for which they have spent lakhs of public money, rather than allow it to go to the dogs.

I make out from the proceedings of that day's meeting that some ironware is to be used in the construction of house connections. I believe that it is the worst ware for such a purpose. I have found that sewage, and especially sewage gases, corrode iron very rapidly. Our night-soil cylindrical carts here are found eaten away by rust first at their upper part, which is always kept empty lest the cart be overcharged. This corroding takes place notwithstanding a thick coat of tar every month to the whole of the inside of the cylinder. I have ordered galvanised iron plates to be used in future, to ascertain how far they can stand the destructive action of the gases produced in the cylinder. In my opinion iron should not be used, at least in underground work, in any house connection, lest by corrosion evil effects may arise, which I am quite sure will be put forward as the natural effect of the new sewerage system by the anti-drainage party.—

Yours truly, K. V. DHURANDHAR.

Poona, Sept. 13.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will give me space for a few remarks on a leading article which appears in your contemporary to-day. Most people agree that the fabric of Indian Government is too costly, but so trite and harmless a proposition might surely be put forward without a glaring display of ill-feeling and bad taste; and the comparison between the staffs of the India Office and the Colonial Office is ludicrously unfair. It is stated that selections are made for the India Council "on the principle of appointing worn-out men who have gone through the entire mill of 'the service.'" This sufficiently indicates the writer's real purpose, for it entirely ignores the fact that some members belong, or have belonged, to the Army, while the article, as a whole, would lead one to suppose that India was governed by a Council consisting of fifteen retired civilians, and that the Secretary of State had no power to "dictate to the responsible officers of the Crown in India.'" To limit the period for which a seat in Council might be held was a step in the right direction, but I know of no instance in which a member has been "worn out" or "superannuated" when first appointed; and Sir John Muir, after many years' service on the Council, and very long service in India, has lately been made Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Are Sir Ashley Eden, Sir John Davis, and Mr. Maxwell Melvill "worn out" and "superannuated?"

Instances of mere bad taste may be passed over, though I believe such retired civilians as desire it find little difficulty in obtaining suitable and lucrative employment "in the open market;" but in one sentence two falsehoods are ingeniously dovetailed. Sir John Strachey, says the writer, "as every one knows, sacrificed Sir E. Johnson to save himself when he was a few millions out in his Afghan budget." This is not true; therefore no one knows it. Sir E. Johnson, of his own accord, endeavoured to assume the responsibility, but it was most fully and formally acknowledged by Lord Lytton's Government as a body, and his personal share in it was avowed by Sir John Strachey in his minute, as well as by his brother, General Strachey, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*. Of "disgrace," or anything like it, Sir John has been absolved by such candid and unprejudiced authorities as Mr. Fawcett, Lord Harrington, and Lord Ripon; but I think it attaches to a writer who anonymously traduces an honourable and distinguished public servant, whose merits have been recognised by men of all parties.

Paradox is the fashion, and it will, perhaps, soon be recognised that there are only three qualifications for governing India: 1st, never to have been there at all; 2nd, to have run over it in three months; and 3rd, to have taught an admiring class some subject of which you have brought a smattering from an English University. Even these ideas, however, might be conveyed to the public mind without resorting to the "easy and familiar process of misrepresentation."

The article is avowedly addressed to those politicians who are turned out of our colleges like bullets out of a mould. It might, more suitably, have appeared in one of their organs, below the ordinary level of which the writer has certainly descended.

FAIR PLAY.

Sept. 12.

A BICYCLIST'S QUERY.

TO THE EDITO

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The Maharaja of Kashmere is dead.

THE SANITATION OF CALCUTTA.

The answer of the Governor-General in Council on the report of the special sanitary commission appointed in Calcutta is published.

His Excellency regrets the acrimonious feeling that has gathered round a subject which is equally important to all classes of the community. The question whether the cholera increase since 1880 was coincident with the district cholera wave is of minor importance so long as the existing sanitation of the town is as bad as it is admitted to be. The inquiry instituted by the executive Government does not affect the principle of local self-government. Such power of control exists in England; and Government will not lightly interfere with the independent action of local boards, but is bound to see that the health of the community is not sacrificed by a shortsighted economy. The Governor-General is constrained to remark that the proceedings of the commissioners with reference to their budget formed a sufficient ground for the initiation of an inquiry by the local Government with a full appreciation of the requirements of the case. Care had not been shown when the house tax was reduced in spite of the opposition and advice of the chairman and the executive officers. In view of the strong feeling that existed in Calcutta of the positive inadequacy of the sanitary arrangements, it is much regretted that the Corporation declined to accept the proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a commission of inquiry under the presidency of the chairman. The grounds urged were such as ought to have commanded the cordial concurrence of the Municipality. The proposal having been rejected, a special commission was forced on the Lieutenant-Governor. The view of the Government of India on the general question is that while on the commissioners' own showing there is so much to be done, the Corporation is bound to utilise all its sources of income to the uttermost to provide the necessary establishments for carrying out the needed improvements, and no question of a remission of taxation can properly arise until all the important sanitary improvements are adequately provided for. The benefits of sanitary reform are so immediate and real that the existing generation may well be content to bear their full share of the burden in giving it effect. It was certainly alarming to observe that although the cholera mortality had increased, the commissioners had reduced the sanitation estimates of their own executive officers by nearly three lakhs, while the outlay on bustee reclamation was far below the minimum sum indicated in the Government orders. The Governor-General trusts that in future the public spirit of the commissioners will lead them fully to recognise these facts, and that their action will place it out of the power of outside critics to impute to them indifference or a failure to justify the confidence of the Government in intrusting to their hands the municipal arrangements of the Metropolis of British India. The good effects that have resulted from what has already been done should encourage the Corporation to organise operations upon a larger scale, and induce the community to bear cheerfully the heavy burden which the urgency of these reforms plainly imposes upon them.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

A boisterous meeting was held in the Town Hall last evening of rate-payers of Calcutta for the purpose of considering how the proposed amalgamation of Calcutta with the urban portions of suburbs under one system would affect the rate-payers and what step should be taken to memorialise the Government on the subject. The chairman, Maharajah Norendra Krishna Bahadur, opened the meeting by saying that the suburbs were densely crowded. A moderate increase of tax ought to be levied from the residents for sanitary purposes, and Government should assist them with a reasonable grant from the excise revenue, which now annually yielded a large sum.

It was unanimously resolved that the principle of amalgamation, as accepted by the Government of Bengal, is founded on insufficient information; that it is essential to the welfare of the different parties concerned that no action be taken without thorough public inquiry by a committee representing the different interests concerned; and that the amalgamation is inopportune, as it aims at changing the constitution and disturbing the smooth working of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities at a time when the Calcutta Municipality is making the most strenuous exertions to improve the sanitary condition of the town, and the Suburban Municipality with its new popular constitution has not had a fair trial.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

Distressing accounts are received here of severe floods in the mofussil.

THE EXPORT OF GRAIN FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Information has been received from Teheran of the issue of a notification by the Persian Government interdicting, with effect from the 11th inst., the exportation of grain from the Persian ports.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Dr. Meiklejohn, Central Provinces, have been dispensed with.

Surgeon Fullerton has been confirmed as medical officer of the Beluchistan Agency, *vice* Surgeon Major Duke.

Mr. Donald, Deputy Accountant-General of Madras, has been granted one month's leave.

The services of Mr. Fullerton, of the Police Department, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The following engineers are temporarily transferred from Bengal to Beluchistan:—Messrs. King, Hoernle, Davies, Leeson, Rushton, Greeire, Walling and Starkey.

Mr. Reilly is transferred from Bombay and placed under the Director-General of Railways.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

It is positively stated that M. Lessar starts immediately for St. Petersburg, and that the Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will meet during November.

FRANCE AND ANNAM.

PARIS, SEPT. 12.

The French Government has declined the proposal made by General de Courcy that he should annex Annam, but has authorised him to dethrone the King, if necessary.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 9th inst.

MADRAS, SEPT. 13.

H. M. S. Torquoise from Trincomalee arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅜
4½ " "	74¾
3 " Consols for account	100⅛
2½ " Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	47⅜

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cottcn	47,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	12,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
Stock of Cotton	554,000	"
" Surats	60,000	"
" " Cotton in London	25,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMBENIA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Rangoon lines interrupted between Calcutta and Gaolundo.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Messages *via* Turkey will pass over interrupted section weekly by mail-steamer.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

Tavoy route to Bangkok right beyond British frontier.

THE second concert of the series in aid of the Byculla School Hospital will take place in the Town Hall this afternoon.

MR. CORDERY, the Resident at Hyderabad, leaves shortly for Simla. Mr. Cordery had a sharp attack of gout a few days ago.

COLONEL WEST, Political Agent of Kattywar, who has been granted sick leave for a month and a half, left Rajkot last week, handing over charge of the Agency to Colonel Nutt, Assistant Political Agent.

THE *Indian Mirror*, in referring to Mr. Chandervarkar's political mission to England, says:—"It is painful for us to note that Bengal is deliberately surrendering her political pre-eminence among the Presidencies and Provinces of India by her apathetic attitude towards all national movements. No scheme or measure implying outlay of any sum of money, however small, seems to find favour in Bengal."

THE *Indian Chronicle* wonders why it is that such a meeting as that held at Bombay on Wednesday last, in support of the Fawcett Memorial project, has not been held in Bengal long since.

How the doctors differ about the probabilities of the further advance of Russia in Central Asia! A writer in the *Pioneer*, who speaks with confidence, and with all appearance of having read up the question, declares that the real road of Russian advance would be from Turkistan to the Bamian. "No Russian army will ever come by the Bolan." And then he goes on to say that "Khruleff, General Duhamel, Scobeleff, and every Russian planner of an invasion of India, lays down the advance of their armies for this purpose to be over the Bamian to Kabul and by Jellalabad through the Khyber to Peshawur." If these authorities are right how very wrong must be that other authority, M. Vambéry, when he says that "as far as regards the lateral movements across the Oxus to Balkh, and over the Hindu Koosh to Kabul, such movements are scarcely worth noticing!"

THE *Madras Mail* seems to look upon the Bombay municipal tax on kerosine as a necessary evil. It says:—"Of course such a tax is a very thinly veiled import duty, and is therefore open to the protest of the purists in England who are so disinterestedly anxious to make India more free-trading than England. But there is no blinking the fact that the Supreme Government, the local Governments, and the municipalities in India are at their wit's end for means to make both ends meet. A tax on kerosine will add to the cost of the article to the consumer, but the article is being produced with such increasing abundance in several parts of the world, notably in Russia and America, that the price steadily tends downwards, and consumption therefore is as steadily encouraged. Thus the use of the oil is rapidly increasing all over this country, and a great deal of vegetable oil is now being released for other purposes than illumination."

THE Maharaja of Benares, by giving a thousand rupees to Lady Dufferin's Fund, has given a good answer to a very silly statement. His Highness's attention was first called to the matter by seeing that the *Indian Mirror* newspaper was asserting that contributions were wrung out of Native Princes and gentlemen by official pressure, upon which he forthwith sent his handsome donation as the best reply. The Maharaja wishes it to be known, an up-country paper says, that during his long rule he has never been pressed by any officer of Government for subscriptions to any object.

THE letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce is not the only protest that has gone from Southern India against the sudden stoppage of public works under the Retrenchment Resolution of the Government of India. A recent memorial from the Coorg Planters' Association to the Chief Commissioner, says:—"It is with extreme regret that this Association has learnt that orders have been received by the Department of Public Works to stop all works for the construction of the bridges over the Hatti and Mahadapur rivers on the Mercara and Codlipett road, which after so many years' delay have only just received the sanction of Government. We fully admit the necessity of curtailing all expenditure as much as possible during the present financial exigencies of the country, but we think that the stoppage of this individual work in the Province was most injudicious, and that a saving might have been effected in other directions to enable this work to be carried on." In the Madras Presidency a strong feeling still prevails on the subject of the recent stoppage of famine railways. The season reports in some districts are very bad, and yet works have been stopped which on one line alone have thrown about 20,000 people out of work, so that including women and children, probably 50,000 persons were suddenly deprived of a livelihood. Many of these had come from great distances, such as Dharwar and parts of the Bellary district.

THE *Deccan Times* expresses great disappointment at the neglect of the Nizam's Government to deal with the persons who are said to have conspired against Major Nevill in the recent libel cases. It says:—We have for some time been in possession of a statement by Vernet of the whole circumstances attending the publication, and the conduct of the conspiracy subsequent thereto. We do not mean the one made to Major Nevill's solicitors in Bombay, which was referred to in the trial in the High Court, but to one sent to us from Madras especially for publication, and written primarily with the object of clearing Verner's character by explaining his connection with the journal generally, and with this article specially. We have hitherto refrained from publishing this statement for two reasons. The first is that, believing, as we had reason to do, that the Government was prepared to do the right thing in this matter, we saw no good that its publication would do. The second reason is, that it mentions the names of men in high position in a way that it is by no means clear they deserve; indeed, any assertion that rested merely on Verner's *ipse dixit* we would not think of accepting, and certainly not of publishing." THE *Times* then goes on to refer to an official report on the trial which has been prepared for the Hyderabad Government, and it says:—"This precious report, placing as it did everything in a light unfavourable to Major Nevill, and every one of his witnesses, and indulging in the foulest suspicions in relation to every one connected with the defence, led His Excellency to think that Major Nevill ought not to be allowed to continue in the service, and were it not for the Hon'ble Mr. Evans' endeavours to put the position of affairs before the Minister in its true aspect, Major Navill's enemies would probably have attained their object without resorting to the mean and underhand dodge of employing a public journal to blacken his character. This has been done, and the Government still retains in its service, and that too in responsible positions, men who could resort to such means to revenge their fancied private wrongs!"

A CALCUTTA native paper devotes an article to the movement against impurity which has set in in that city. Native society, it says, has awakened to the great and urgent necessity of a religious and moral training for our youths. "Calcutta is, we are afraid, the veriest sink of iniquity, and is no better than London, the 'Modern Babylon.' Every street in the city is thronged with houses of ill-repute, especially in the native quarters. Immodesty, immorality, and vice stare us on every side. It is not surprising that the minds of our youths, unless under strong religious and moral restraints, are too apt to be corrupted in this great Metropolis. Our young men begin to learn vice in the colleges and schools, or on their way to those institutions, and it is therefore that the strictest rules of discipline should be observed in every educational institution in the city, and a watchful observation kept over the conduct and movements of the students. Not only should our fellow-citizens unite in praying for legislation with a view to the segregation of all brothels, European and native, in certain remote parts of the city and quite out of the way, but this step should be accompanied by a strong move to prevent all obscene literature and obscene pictures being retailed in the bazaar, and sold especially to young men."

AN unlucky accident attended Mr. Grant Duff's journey to Poona. The special train conveying His Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff and party left Mettapolliayam at 6-55 p. m. on Tuesday, and near Karamadi, the next station, ran into a cart with two bullocks at a level crossing. The cart was smashed, and both of the bullocks killed; but the train proceeded on its way. A fireman was in front of the engine, oiling, at the time, and was rather badly hurt. He was taken on to Coimbatore, and left there in hospital.

THE death-knell of jharran, as a material for the clothing of men who are particular as to what they wear, has rung. The Murree ladies by dressing their jampan bearers in jharran suits, have so disgusted the young men that they have ceased, to a considerable extent, to adorn their forms in it. A vernacular paper wonders very much that saheb loges array themselves in suits of a material the like of which is usually worn by kuldes in the Punjab jail khannahs.

SEVERAL complaints having been made by passengers on the local South Indian Railway train from and to the Beach, about passengers smoking in carriages other than those set apart for the purpose, the District Traffic Superintendent has issued a circular order to the guards and station masters, directing that none but smokers should be allowed to enter a smoking compartment, while smoking in the other carriages is positively prohibited. The rule on the subject, as found in the regulations of the company, is that "any passenger who smokes without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment (except in a compartment specially provided for the purpose) is liable to be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 20."

THE Government of India Resolution upon the Police Report of British Burmah is, as we stated a few days ago, very strong. The concluding paragraph is to the following effect:—"The general results of police administration recorded in this report are, as observed by you, the reverse of satisfactory, and this is the more to be regretted, as it was hoped that the orders of the Government of India on the report for the year 1882, coupled with the instructions issued by the Officiating Chief Commissioner in August, 1883, would have produced a marked improvement in the crime statistics. The Governor-General in Council does not overlook the fact that time must be allowed for the operation of the above orders and instructions to be felt; but, on the other hand, it is very necessary that no opportunity should be lost of insisting that full effect is given to them, and of seriously noticing any departure therefrom. His Excellency in Council is not satisfied that the district and police officers of the Province sufficiently appreciate the grave condition of affairs disclosed by the crime statistics. It is the District Magistrates who must be held really responsible for the failure to remedy this. The reports year after year show that too many of these officers look upon themselves as merely judicial functionaries, and take no sufficiently active part in the direction of the police and the repression of crime. The village police and village officers fail to work well with the regular police, if cases are badly got up and acquittals at Sessions are unduly numerous, the District Magistrate should feel that a direct slur is cast upon his personal efficiency.

THE Tinnevelly Water Power Company's Spinning Mills, which were opened a few days ago, are worthy of notice as one of the first mills in this country, if not the first, worked completely by water power. The water used is that which comes over the Tamerapurna falls in the Tinnevelly district, the capabilities of which some two or three years ago struck Mr. T. Harvey while travelling in the district, as suitable to the purpose of working a mill. As some of the best cotton grown in India comes from the Tinnevelly district, it was considered advisable that a cotton mill should be selected; and after overcoming the usual difficulties in getting the concessions from the Government for making the channel and for the use of the water, the mill has now been completed. It is situated at a place where the stream falls almost perpendicularly for upwards of 300 feet, and then passes through a narrow gorge to the plains.

MR. G. A. SALA thinks that the Australians eat too much meat. In one of his letters to the *Englishman* he writes:—"In the cities the complexions of the young children are usually pallid. In the country they are occasionally, but not universally, chubby and ruddy. I have an impression—it is only an impression, and I may be wholly wrong in forming it—that, in this land of beeves and ewes and wethers, everybody eats, and especially the children eat, too much butcher's meat, and not enough vegetables. Mutton chops for breakfast make pasty-faced children."

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL has presented the Bhuleshwar Library with Rs. 100 for the purchase of Oriental works.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is understood that Sir Charles Macgregor will retain the Quartermaster Generalship until the completion of his tour in Pishin.

THE Government of India, says the *Pioneer*, are moving in the matter of granting furlough, with a free passage in troopships to and from England, to British warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in India.

AN Army circular has been issued notifying that three additional cavalry regiments will be formed. In Bengal volunteers will be called for from the existing cavalry regiments to form the nucleus of the two new corps. One-third of the commissions in the native ranks will be conferred on native gentlemen who may come forward with recruits according to the following scale. To native gentlemen bringing 20 men of the classes required, with horses fit for service and Rs. 50 towards defraying cost of the equipment, or bringing 20 men with Rs. 250 each, a commission as jemadar without probation. To native gentlemen bringing 40 men and horses a resaldar's commission. To those who shall bring 50 men with horses a resaldar's commission. The armament of the new regiments will be the sword and carbine. The new regiment in Bombay is to be formed under the orders of the local Government. The strength of cavalry regiments in Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab Frontier Force will, as already stated, be raised from 550 to 625 sabres. The two regiments of Central India Horse will be increased from 493 to 625 each, while the strength of the Madras regiments will be brought up from 387 to 489 men.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 8.

WE have had lovely weather these two weeks; but it is to be hoped that the break will not continue very much longer. A few rulles out of Belgaum the crops have failed, and even about here they are beginning to look yellow for the want of rain. Other crops, however, are still promising.

The numerous pan-supari meetings, nautches, and evening parties in honour of Mr. Shaw, the retiring District Judge, wound up with a grand display of fireworks on the 2nd inst., at the residence of Rao Bahadur Huchrao Harihar, one of his oldest friends. Early next morning Mr. Shaw left for Bombay.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, C.S., has very unexpectedly been ordered away to Sind. He has been at Belgaum nearly five years, and people speak highly of him as a magistrate. He has a very fair knowledge of the school work in these districts, which will be a great help to him when he takes charge of the Educational Inspectorship in Sind, in addition to his duties as assistant to the Commissioner.

The recent municipal elections in Belgaum city have resulted in five new members being chosen, almost all of them junior members of the local bar. The new blood thus infused will doubtless help the Municipality to carry out reforms that are greatly needed.

Some 300 ponies, which were purchased for the Transport Department, have arrived from Dharwar. About half the number have been selected for the Commissariat, and the rest will be sold publicly. Looking at these poor brutes, one cannot help regretting that the once famous Deccan horse, which helped the Mahrattas to carry fire and sword from Mysore to the banks of the Ganges, should have deteriorated so much. The annual cattle fair at Chinchli and some wholesome pressure which the Political Agent might put upon the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country might produce a change for the better in a few years. I hear the Regent of Kolhapore is bringing some splendid cattle out with him.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, whose appointment, we believe, will be officially notified in the next *Government Gazette*, has been nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. Mr. Dadabhoy is now sixty years of age, having been born in Bombay in September, 1825; and his services, rendered to this country and its inhabitants during a period extending over thirty years, entitle him to the honour which the Government of Lord Reay have conferred upon him. It would be difficult to name a native gentleman who has done India and its people more valuable service than Mr. Dadabhai; and one may be tempted to overlook the hyperbole in which the *Oriental* (published in England) spoke of him in 1873, when it said "Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is one in a million—we might almost write, one in a hundred and fifty millions. We are proud of him as perhaps the most illustrious offspring of the system of native education introduced into India by the British Government." The late Professor Orlebar, of the Elphinstone College, called Mr. Dadabhai, in what may be considered a prophetic mood, "the Promise of India." How far that prophecy and promise have been realised, may be judged of from the following sketch of Mr. Dadabhai's career.

From his early years Mr. Dadabhai showed himself to be a bright boy. He was generally the exhibition-boy, both in the vernacular and the English schools. On one occasion, in the Government English school, another boy of his class carried off the prize in mental arithmetic by preparing most of the ready-reckoner by heart; but at the public exhibition for the distribution of prizes, the prize-boy broke down, when the little "Dady" stepped to the front, regained his first place, and there and then won his prize from one of the spectators. It is of this incident, we believe, that Mrs. Poston, in her "Western India," speaks regarding the little Parsee lad "with an overhanging forehead, and small sparkling eyes, peculiarly attracting our attention. The moment a question was proposed to the class, he quickly took a step before the rest, contracted his brows in deep and anxious thought, and with parted lips and finger eagerly uplifted towards the master, silently but rapidly worked his problem in a manner peculiar to himself, and blurted out the solution with a startling haste, half painful, half ludicrous. The little fellow seemed wholly animated with the desire of excelling, and his mental capabilities promised him a rich reward." In 1845 Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Bombay and President of the Board of Education, with his general desire to promote education among the natives, proposed to send Mr. Dadabhai to England to study for the Bar, offering to contribute half the expenses himself, and asking Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first Baronet, and other *shetts* to give the other half. The proposal was at first accepted, but was subsequently declined; and the general report of the reason was that somebody had frightened Sir Jamsetjee that young Dadabhai might be tempted to become a Christian in England, as a few years previously there had been much excitement among the Parsees on account of some conversions to Christianity. Soon afterwards Mr. Dadabhai was appointed head native assistant master, and, on the occasion of the annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes, was declared by Principal Harkness to be entitled to the gold medal of the year. His subsequent career as Assistant Professor and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, in succession to Professor Patton, was successful and satisfactory. The distinction of assistant professor was conferred upon Mr. Dadabhai in consideration of his usefulness as well as of his very high character. Every successive professor had borne testimony to the extent of his acquirements, as well as to his zeal and energy; and the Board of Education testified to the repeated opportunities of observing his "devotion to the cause of native education." Mr. Dadabhai was the first native professor, not only in Bombay, but in all India; and the Education Commission in their report for 1854-55, referred to his appointment in these terms.—"To complete the arrangements, we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity of confirming Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the duties of which he had been performing to our entire satisfaction for nearly two years. We feel sure that the distinction he has thus won in 1837 will prove an incentive to mathematical studies, and by an able discharge of his duties in the institution, will stimulate him to still greater exertions. It is now twenty-eight years since the subject of the Elphinstone professorships first came under consideration, with the view of commemorating the high sense entertained by the natives of Western India of the public and private character of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone on the resignation of his office of Governor of this Presidency. At a public meeting held in the library of the Native Education Society in August, 1827, a resolution was unanimously passed that the most appropriate and durable plan for accomplishing this object would be to found professorships for teaching the English language and the arts, the sciences, and the literature of Europe. In the resolution which was thus adopted a hope was expressed that the happy period would arrive when natives of this country would be found qualified for holding those professorships. It was therefore with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction that we took occasion, last year, in nominating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—a measure so entirely in accordance with both the letter and spirit of the resolution." On another occasion, when M. Stovell, secretary of the Board of Education, wrote to Mr. Dadabhai a letter of congratulation and advice, telling him to "go on in the same steady, straightforward course, and with the same single-minded views; and you may rely prove in time a great blessing to your countrymen."

During his educational career, and when on his short visits to England, Mr. Dadabhai did not confine himself to the routine work of his profession, but either one of the originators of, or an active labourer in, most of the public movements of the time. The Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the Dnyan Prasarak Society, the Bombay Association, the Rahnoomae Mazdiasna Society, the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the Iranee Fund, the Parsee Gymnasium, the Widow Remarriage movement among the Hindoos, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Girls' schools of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society were indebted to him as an originator or active labourer for their success and advancement. In the cause of female education he threw his whole heart and soul; and he was spoken of by those who had watched and known his anxious work as "the father of the girls' schools." In the infancy of the movement a few volunteer teachers from the members of the Students' Society had at first opened the schools at their own houses, and were teaching during their leisure hours in the morning. In all his work Mr. Dadabhai esteemed and respected his fellow-workers, and they in turn worked under his lead with pleasure and unanimity. Much of the success of the Parsee Law Association in England in persuading the Law Commissioners and the Secretary of State for India to grant the special legislation asked for was due to the joint exertions of Mr. Dadabhai and Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee. Mr. Dadabhai was the president of the "Native Literary Society," which was incorporated with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society in the year 1848. He was vice-president and treasurer of the latter Society, and one of the volunteer teachers and superintendents of the Society's female schools. He was president of the Gujeratee Dnyan Prasarak Society for four or five years; secretary of the Rahnoomae Mazdiasna Society for two or three years; one of the promoters and a member of the committee of the Bombay Association; and on the organisation and on the committee of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. He took an active part in the success of the Iranee Fund, raised for ameliorating the condition of the Zoroastrians resident in Persia; and in the settlement of the trust deed of the Fort Charitable Dispensary. He took an active interest in the success of the Parsee Gymnasium, and drafted a set of rules for its management, which were adopted. He projected the Canning Fellowship, which, unfortunately, owing to the commercial crisis, was allowed to fall through. Mr. Dadabhai was among the first of those who proposed a statue to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first Baronet, and was largely instrumental in carrying through the proposal for a statue of the Hon. Juggannath Sunkersett. Mr. Dadabhai's connection with journalism dates as far back as 1850, when he contributed to the *Samachar Durpun*, a daily Gujeratee newspaper, a series of articles with the title "Dialogue between Socrates and Diogenes." In order to help the various public movements in which he took a share, and to introduce a higher style and tone of journalism among the Parsees, Mr. Dadabhai in the year 1851 started the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, which he edited for two years without any remuneration, and paid others for editing it when he could not write for want of time. The amount of literary work he went through was highly creditable to his industry. He contributed to the Dnyan Prasarak Magazine some eighteen lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which had been delivered at meetings of the Society of that name, as well as papers on different social subjects. Before the Students' Literary and Scientific Society he read several papers and delivered lectures. To the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Philosophic Institute he delivered a lecture on Astronomy. As secretary of the Rahnoomae Society, he worked with the president, Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, in editing its periodical publications, and wrote one or two papers himself. While a discussion was going on on the subject of introducing native ladies at dinners and social gatherings, Mr. Dadabhai wrote an account of the condition of woman in different countries in past times, which was subsequently published in a local newspaper. With these and other burdens upon him, he could yet find time to learn several languages; for he has a knowledge, besides English, of French, Persian, Hindustani, Gujeratee, and Marathi.

When the project of starting the first native mercantile firm in England was taken up by the Camas, Mr. Dadabhai was offered a share in the firm, though he never had the least experience as a merchant. He accepted the offer, solely because he was desirous to promote a more intimate and personal connection between England and India, and more especially to make a home for young natives to go to England for education and competition for the Indian Civil and Medical Services, which were then recently thrown open. "India for the Indians" was then, as now, his aim. But for this he would not have exchanged mathematics for merchandise. He first went to England in 1855, and has spent well-nigh twenty years there, returning to Bombay from time to time as the exigencies of his business required. While in England he imposed upon himself the anxious and arduous task of making Englishmen take an active interest in Indian questions, and to read papers on Indian subjects. It was this silent work to which he had for a time to devote much perseverance, energy, tact, and some money. He persuaded many friends in Bombay and elsewhere to send their sons to England, and took upon himself their guardianship. He has now the satisfaction of seeing numbers of natives visiting England for education, business, profession, or travelling. Many a native who has visited England will remember his ever-ready help, advice, and kindness. As a merchant, Mr. Dadabhai has always been respected for his straightforwardness and honesty in all his dealings and business relations; and so far was he then respected and esteemed that when, in trying to extricate a mercantile friend from his embarrassments, he lost three lakhs of rupees, and owing to large failures in Bombay his own firm failed, his creditors deeply sympathised with him, and not only released him within a few weeks, but helped him by engaging his services in the liquidation; while some friends at once gave him new loans to set him up in business again. Much public sympathy was expressed for him at the time. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., refers, in his lately published book, to an incident illustrative of the high commercial character Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji and Co. enjoyed in England. One or two Indian banks having attempted to hold back documents, the drafts of which Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji and Co. were ready to pay, Mr. Dadabhai at once stoutly resisted the attempt by raising a controversy in the *Times*; and the governor of the Bank of England saw Mr. Dadabhai at his office and complimented him on his spirited resistance and the justness of his contest. While in England Mr. Dadabhai was connected with several public bodies, and was a member of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophic Society, of the Philomathic Society, and of the Council of the Liverpool Athenæum; a member of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, of the Royal Institution of London, of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies, of the Society of Arts, and the National Indian Association. He was also president of the London Indian Society, and honorary secretary of the East India Association. He was appointed Professor of Gujeratee in the London University College and a member of its Senate; was a director of the Queen Insurance Company, and a guarantor of the Exhibition of 1862. He was as highly respected as a Mason as he was as a man and a merchant. He was treasurer and one of the founders of the Lodge named "Marquis of Dalhousie," and is one of its Past Masters. He made a speech at the Mansion House on the occasion of a subscription fund raised for India. In 1859 he corresponded with Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the Civil Service rules, which ended in an assurance given to Mr. Dadabhai that no further changes in the regulations would at any time be made without early publicity being given to them. In 1860 he spoke at a public meeting at Manchester on the cotton supply, and his address was highly spoken of by the English papers at the time. In 1861 he read papers before public meetings on the Manners and Customs of the Parsees and on the Parsee Religion. In the same year Mr. Dadabhai and other Parsees resident in London worked hard in the matter of Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah, who was shut out from the competition for the Indian Medical Service. Dr. Muncherjee subsequently passed the examination, and now occupies a high position in the service. In 1865 Mr. Dadabhai addressed the Indian Society on "The European and Asiatic Races," with a view to vindicate the character of the latter from the attack and aspersions made by Mr. Crawford, the president of the Society. The rest of Mr. Dadabhai's disinterested labours were confined mostly to the papers he read before the East India Association, and to the part he took in the discussion of papers read before the Association by other gentlemen. The papers he read in 1867 were on—England's Duties to India; Mysore; Memorial and Address for the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service; and the expenses of the Abyssinian War. The papers read in 1868 were—Memorial of the Native Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency, resident in England, and correspondence with Sir Stafford Northcote for the establishment of Female Normal Schools as proposed by Miss Carpenter; Admission of educated Natives into the Indian Civil Service; Reply to Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in Parliament on the subject; Correspondence with Sir Stafford Northcote on the Indian Civil Service clause in the Governor-General of India Bill; Reply to Lord William Hay on Mysore; Duties of Local Indian Associations; and Irrigation Works in India. We need scarcely say that since 1866 Mr. Dadabhai is better known for his work in connection with the East India Association, and for the championship of the rights of the Indian people. On his return to Bombay in 1869 for a time, the native community of Bombay voted him an address, a purse, and a portrait. Out of this purse, he has, according to general report, spent the greater portion in works of public usefulness. By far his most important and earnest labour has for some years past been directed to an investigation into the poverty of India and its remedy; and anybody who carefully reads his papers on the subject, read before the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, will see how thoroughly and earnestly he has discussed the subject. Latterly he has carried on some direct correspondence on this subject with the India Office, with some good effect; and has succeeded in awakening an intelligent and sympathising interest in England in connection with this matter. With respect to Mr. Dadabhai's public labours since 1868, we may say that in 1869 he delivered three Gujeratee and one English lecture for the East India Association, and an address at the formation and inauguration of the Bombay branch. About the same time, he delivered a lecture in Gujeratee on "The Condition of India," at a meeting called by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal; wrote another paper on the Civil Service clause in the Governor-General of India Bill, which was sent from Bombay to the East India Association; and one on the Bombay Cotton Act of 1869, which, with the discussions on the subject, resulted in the Act being vetoed by the Secretary of State. In 1870 he wrote a paper on the Wants and Means of India; and in 1871 on the Commerce of India and on the Financial Administration of India. In 1872, while in Bombay, he took an active part in the agitation for municipal reform. In 1873 Mr. Dadabhai gave evidence before the Parliamentary Select Committee. In 1874 he entered on the duties of the Dewanship of Baroda at the earnest solicitation of the Gaekwar, being the first Parsee Dewan in an important Native State at a time when the administration of its affairs was beset with serious and harassing difficulties. His views, theoretical and practical, of governing were truth and straightforwardness; that Governments and Princes were made for the people, and not the people for them; and that the true welfare of a State is identified with the welfare and progress of the people. The space at our command precludes us from referring to the crowding incidents of that year, and we must refer our readers to Mr. Dadabhai's reply to the Baroda Blue-books. It may be remarked that the struggle, in which a Resident was removed by a Viceroy like Lord Northbrook, must have been one of no ordinary character. The removal of a Resident for the sake of a native Dewan is an event of rare occurrence. Sir Bartle Frere, writing to Mr. Dadabhai in February, 1874, said—"I have received with much interest and all the information you have sent home regarding your doings at Baroda. You must not be discouraged by anything that happens. You have undertaken, as I warned you, a terribly difficult work, but I feel sure you have undertaken it in the right spirit and from none but the purest motives." Again in the following year Sir Bartle Frere wrote to Mr. Dadabhai:—"It has been a matter of regret to both of us [himself and Sir Erskine Perry] that you were not allowed an opportunity of carrying out the reforms you desired, and thus making one of the most interesting experiments possible in a Native State. But you have the consolation of having done your best. I do not see that any human being could have done more under the circumstances." In 1875, during his stay in Bombay, Mr. Dadabhai was elected a member of the Corporation, and of the Town Council, and worked in those offices for a little over a year. His treatment of some of the more troublesome questions of several years' standing elicited from the Corporation a special vote of thanks for his "zeal and ability," and an expression of regret at his resignation in September, 1876. In addition to the routine work, his principal work during the year was showing that Government were demanding from the Municipality fifty lakhs of rupees more than they were entitled to on the Vehar Loan, and that the delivery of water by the Vehar system was only about fourteen gallons a head per day, and not seventeen gallons; and suggestions for various improvements and for augmentments in the Municipal Act. In 1876 Mr. Dadabhoy wrote his two papers on "The Poverty of India," which were read before the Bombay branch of the East India Association; and his reply to the discussion on the poverty of India. From 1876 to 1879 he carried on a private correspondence with Sir Erskine Perry on the higher and larger employment of natives, and with Sir David Wedderburn about getting returns of the salaries, pensions, &c., given to European employés in all departments of the State. In 1880 he wrote two letters to the Secretary of State on the Productions and Wants of the Punjab; a letter to the same high authority on "The Moral Poverty of India and Native Thoughts on the present British Indian Policy," and "A few statements in the Report of the Finance Commission of 1880." From 1878 to 1881 Mr. Dadabhai carried on a private correspondence with Mr. Hyndman on Indian subjects.

Mr. Dadabhai was appointed a member of the Grand Jury in 1855; was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1864, and a Justice of the Peace in 1883, in which year he again joined the Corporation. Since his return to Bombay he has been the ostensible editor of the *Voice of India*. He submitted a note on Education to the Education Commission when they held their sittings in Bombay. He made praiseworthy exertions for the success of the Ripon Memorial. For his private and domestic life, the admiration and respect of those that know it have been as great as for his public career. Of a career so useful, so devoted to duty with a single-mindedness and straightforwardness of purpose, and so full of varied events and incidents, we have given only a hurried sketch. A collection of Mr. Dadabhai's writings, undertaken by some public-spirited individual for the benefit of the rising generation, would show to them what a noble aim, pursued with single-m

the one who did all this. Wilson was easily caught by Harrington senior at 13; Hardwig was beautifully caught by Prevost at deep square leg at 24; and Macbeth was run out by Wood at 45. Wood was not out 25, which was made up of 1 four, 4 threes, 4 twos, and one single. He made a brave stand for his side; and when the game ceased, the Gymkhana had five wickets down for 45 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Cruickshank	8	19	2	1
"B.C.C."	6	22	1	3

The following is the full score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
F. D. Gaddum, b. "B.C.C."	4			
P. Wood, b "B.C.C."	2	not out		25
Col. Bowlandson, b "B.C.C."	4			
H. A. Kerr, c and b Cruickshank	1			
Capt. Challenor, c "B.C.C." b Cruickshank	0			
S. S. Conner, b "B.C.C."	0			
A. Hartwig, c Milward, b Cruickshank	8	c Prevost, b "B.C.C."	1	
J. K. Macbeth, st. Harrington, b "B.C.C."	7	run out		6
F. C. Macrae, b Cruickshank	4			
Wilson, b Cruickshank	6	c "Harrington, b "B.C.C."	0	
A. F. Gould, c Harrington, b Cruickshank	0	c Harrington, b "B.C.C."	4	
A. Hardie, not out	6	b Cruickshank	3	
Extras b 5; l-b, 2	7	b 3; l-b, 1	4	
Total	49		45	

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

	1ST INNINGS.	
J Milward, b Gaddum	1	
J Devlin, b Gaddum	45	
F A Prevost, c and b Hartwig	28	
J J Hills, b Macbeth	8	
Herb Harrington, c Challenor, b Gaddum	14	
G F Blackwell, c Macbeth, b Gaddum	0	
"B C C," b Gaddum	3	
E F Nicholson, b Hardie	34	
Hor Harrington, b Hartwig	14	
J Ryan, c Gould, b Hartwig	1	
F Little, b Hardie	0	
J Cruickshank, not out	2	
Extras—b 4; l-b 1; w 2; n-b 1	7	
Total	158	

NATIVE PRESS.

THE COST OF THE ARMY.

THE military charges which India has to pay are so extravagant that they may be greatly reduced without in any way impairing the efficiency of the Army. How is it that we have to pay so much more per head of European soldier than any European nation does?—*Amrita Bazaar Patrika.*

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

THE residents of Bandora have during the recent elections shown a praiseworthy independence for the protection of their rights. There was an attempt made this time to introduce a strong European element into the municipal *régime*, but the old residents have succeeded in keeping the management of the parish in their own hands. The people of Bandora are mostly land and property holders and it is but right that they should look after their own interest than allow a few birds-of-passage to assume the reins of government. —*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

WE understand that the lessees of the Gaiety Theatre have declined to let the house for Tuesday evening to the English company for a repetition of of the miserable scene enacted on Thursday last. —*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

THE TAX ON KEROSINE OIL.

THE argument that a tax on kerosine oil will be a burden on the poor does not seem to be sufficiently weighty to the Town Councillors. There is no justice in making an article of daily consumption dear simply because it happens to be cheap. The duty of course is very light, but the petty dealers in the oil will make that an excuse for striking on a heavy profit.—*Bombay Samachar.*

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE.

THE *Indian Spectator* says :—Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee is understood to have received last week the long-expected invitation from H. E. the Governor to a seat in the Legislative Council. The letter is said to be couched in terms of warm appreciation of Mr. Dadabhai's past services and of generous anticipation as to the future. This is not the first time, we believe, that the Government of Lord Reay has recognised the public worth of a long-neglected worthy. The Native Press is gratified at such recognition, for in Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee is realized the popular ideal of a people's man, quite as much as a colleague and counsellor for the head of Government.

OFFICIAL LITERATURE IN CUTCH.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI is building up something like an encyclopœdia of official and social literature for the future rulers of Cutch. To the annual administration reports and other valuable publications he has just added a volume under the title of *Cutch Rehat Shtrizta Sanghra*, "a collection of local customs of the province of Cutch," relating to trade and *giras*. This volume is the result of the deliberations of a special committee, and includes the following important subjects for reference :—General rules observed in mercantile transactions, rules regarding payment of money in mercantile transactions, brokerage, weights and measures, sales of commodities, principal and agents, partnerships, hundies (bills of exchange), insurance, shipping, bailment, bankruptcy, money-lending, security, mortgage, sale of immovable property, conditional sales, *giras* and documents generally. This is the list of subjects treated, and it covers almost all items of civil transaction. A compilation like this cannot fail to be very useful to the civil courts. Further, it removes all doubt and uncertainty regarding items in dispute. Dipping into the book, one cannot help being struck as to how simple and equitable the rules generally are. We would strongly advise English officials who can read Gujarati to study this quaint little Cutchi treasure. Other Natives States, too, would do well to follow Mr. Manibhai's example in the matter of useful publications. H. H. the Rao is having his work in the future made as easy as it is possible to make.—*Indian Spectator.*

MR. FOX'S CASE.

THE press of this country, says the *Bombay Chronicle*, has achieved a triumph in the cause of the vindication of law and justice as marked by the release of Mr. Fox, the Railway Engineer, from imprisonment. When saying thus we wish to state distinctly that the High Court is not at all responsible for any suffering caused to Mr. Fox, the judges having done their duty to the public as in conscience bound. If the public took a different view of Mr. Fox's case from that adopted originally and then in a modified form by their lordships, the judges, it was merely owing to a difference of opinion between the court and the public and arising from erroneous and imperfect conception of the facts of the case or the exact bearing of the law as discovered in the end. Mr. Fox owes his release from the jail to a fortunate discovery fully explained to the High Court presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn. Their lordships, as became their dignity, heard the arguments of Messrs Branson and Inverarity, counsels for Mr. Fox, and readily gave all the redress in their power as sought on his behalf by the learned gentlemen. The public is certainly pleased with the turn which the case of Mr. Fox has taken. That turn is mainly the result of the intelligent and discriminating agitation carried on respecting the sentence of the High Court enhancing his punishment. We believe it is to the *Bombay Gazette* that the palm of victory is due as regards the release of Mr. Fox. It was in one of that paper's moderately toned and sensible leading articles that the grounds of the apparent illegality or invalidity of the conviction of Mr. Fox was first distinctly hinted. The hint, once broadly given, did not fail to be taken up by the public and used in the way that has led to the release of Mr. Fox. We trust that the Full Court will see a way to give permanent effect to the order for his discharge given by the Hon. Justices Mr. Nanabhai and Sir W. Wedderburn.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN INDIA.

Native Opinion, in discussing the recent communication from Bombay to the *Times* respecting the political development of India, says :—"If we take it to be a good proposition that when the masses are oblivious to the interests of their country, involving as they do their own interests, nobody should take the least trouble to promote them, we shall be landed into absurd conclusions which would become dangerous in practice. It is, we think, never the case that the ignorant masses fully understand, and sympathise with every thing that is done for them by their leaders. In no country in the world—not even in England, that land of true political liberty—do the masses understand what their leaders do or try to do for them. The happy consummation of every person in a country fully realising every political movement in it and being fully alive to his true interests is, we are sorry to say, a goal which it will yet take ages—if at all—to reach even by the most advanced countries in the world. Everywhere it is only a portion of the people who by their superior intelligence and culture and opportunities understand what is good to themselves as well as to their people, and who therefore lead both in theory and practice the destinies of nations. Yet it would be folly to deny to such a portion of the people any right to agitate on behalf of their country for its improvement and political advancement. If it is sought to establish that whatever measure of popular interest is not advocated by the ignorant mass of the people, that measure ought not to be introduced and extended to them, a blow will be given to all advancement in the world."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, M. Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 229, High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

A MAN CARRIED OFF BY AN ALLIGATOR.—On Monday night last, just after dusk, a dandy of a boat, whilst securing his craft to the bank of the river near Nazirgunge, Howrah, was carried away by a large alligator. His companions tried to render assistance, but failed to save him. He struggled with the beast for a while and then was lost sight of.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN UNEXPECTED WINDFALL.—Most old residents in Calcutta will remember Mr. Robert Townsend Allan, who after enjoying a large practice as an attorney of the Old Supreme Court, and afterwards as a vakil of the High Court, died in March, 1877. During his lifetime Mr. Allan was well-known throughout Calcutta for his liberal-handed charity, and he left a will giving legacies to a number of relatives and friends, but unfortunately when it came to the realisation of his estate, it was found that he had not left assets in any way sufficient to pay the legacies. Now, however the legatees may expect to receive, if not the whole, at any rate a very large dividend from Mr. Allan's property. Among Mr. Allan's effects was found a lottery ticket in the Vienna State lottery. Some time last year, Mr. Broughton, the Administrator General of Bengal, came to the knowledge of the fact that the ticket found among the late Mr. Allan's effects had drawn a prize of 200,000 florins in the lottery. Mr. Broughton at once took steps to secure the prize, and placed himself in communication with Mr. F. G. Clarke, a former acting Administrator-General of Bengal, and now attached to the British Legation at Paris. Mr. Clarke proceeded to Vienna, and furnished with the proper credentials and the lottery ticket, succeeded in realising the amount of the prize *minus* 20 per cent. which goes to the Austrian State, and this amount, some Rs. 1,64,000, is now in Mr. Broughton's hands. On Tuesday last Mr. Farr, on behalf of the Administrator-General, filed a petition before the Hon. Justice Pigot to take out probate to Mr. Allan's will.—*Enghlisman.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Highfield, 1,698 tons, Captain W. Simpson, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S. Warington, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Moulmein (28th Aug) with a cargo of timber and 7 bales iron.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steam-ship Timavo, 912 tons, Captain G. Volani, sailed on Saturday last for Odessa, Aden, and Jedda, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Knight of St Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain R H Jones, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Penarth brought a cargo of 2,081 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain J. Bellwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (10th inst.), with a general cargo and T. Hart Davies, Mrs. Birthwicel as first class and 147 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, sails to-day for Bussorah via Kurrachee with general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Essai and friend, Mr. J. T. Harvey, one native officer and 62 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed on Saturday last for Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Slater and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and 109 deck.

THE steam-ship Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain H. T. Maypee sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major J. Finling, Captain Keene, and Mr. J. J. Milne.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Byculla (s)	Warington	Moulmein, Aug. 28.
	Culna (s)	Bellwood	Kurrachee, Sept. 10.
	Memeluke	Newey	Cardiff, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Nederland en Oranje (s)	Galhchan	Jeddah.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, &c.
	Werneth Hall (s)	Collin	Kurrachee.
	Ebenezer	Milne	Chittagong.
	Victorine	Band	Chittagong.
	Timavo (s)	Volani	Odessa, &c.
	Patna (s)	Campbell	Coast and Calcutta.
	Clan Buchanan (s)	Maypee	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Commilla, Simpson, for Bussrah.
" Highfield, Simpson, for London.

The steamer Othello, for Newyork and Humberg, entered for loading on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roxburgh s—52 bales wool, Morarjee Tejpall ; 36 bales wool, Jairam Hemraj and Co.
Clan Graham s—6,00 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—232½ cwts turmeric, C D Patel ; 19 lbs Indian cigars, J Neuberg ; 180 bales skins, Owen and Okell.
Highfield s 300 cwts myrabolams, Duncaran Luckmidas.
Hemzada s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

97-82—Bomanjee and H—Anasure Rahimon Reebee and another vs Mahomed Begum and another—Payne and G.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

2-84—J B and Dinsha—Choonilal Munsukram vs Bai Diwalee—M M Mineshi.
6-84—Nasu and H—Mancherji Cawasjee and another vs Navazbai and another—A and Hormusjee.
8-84—In person—Administrator-General vs F De Souza and another—In person.
1-85—L, S, s and Nicholson—Ratanvahoo, widow, vs Govindjee Dharamsey and another—in person.
2-85—T and Dayabooy—Ramdas Bhanji vs Damoder Meghjee and others—K Morojee.
3-85—A and Hormusjee—Hajee Abibaker Ismail and another vs Khutizabai M H khan.
4-85—H, C and Brown—Balmukundass Vithuldass and another vs Dhanjee Tribhowandass and others—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

122-80—Ardaseer and H—The New Alexandra S and W Co, vs Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Jefferson, B and D.

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Guneshdas Dhakandas vs Amichund Abbachund and others—Murdanjee and E.
In person—Tribhowandas Veerjee vs Narron Damjee—Nanu and H.
In person—Morar Cullian vs Ruttonjee Jewan Damanwalla.
In person—Borah Mahomedally Vali vs Borah Abdoolally Hakimjee—Yeloo and D.
In person—Nurbadabai vs Mulloo Rajuna and another—Balkrishna and B.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

319-84—Jefferson B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Satar vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.
304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdoola R vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson B and D and P G and S—Part heard.
255-84—Hore C and B—C Douglas and others vs Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others—Little S F and N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 10.

Onniston, Lt., Bl. R. A., on general leave, from Agra.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Broome, Lt., 9th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Mhow.
Seymour, Lt., 16th Bo. Infy., on leave, from Baroda.
Boileau, Major, Mad. R. E., on duty, from Secunderabad.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Meadows, Dy.-Surg.-Genl., Bo. M. I., on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 12.

Seymour, Lt., 16th Bo. Infy., on leave, to Baroda.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Keene, Capt., Bo. R. A., on leave, M. C., to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

Notified that a match of 8 a side has been arranged for against the 2-15th Regiment on Saturday, the 19th September, 1885. The range will be kept for members practicing for the match on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 9 p. m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

The following members are granted leave as stated opposite their names, viz. :—Vol. H. S. Cope, B. Company, and Vol. D. Ellis, C. Company, 6 months from the 15th instant.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant-General's Office,

Head-Quarters, Poona, 11th September, 1885.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Regt Bo L I—Lieut P Holland, Wing Officer to be Wing Officer and Qr-mr with effect from the 1st Sept 1885.

Lieut A H R Milne, 1st Battn the Royal Scots Regt who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo S C to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 4th Sept, 1885.

10th Regt Bo L I—Lieut R G R de Vismes de Ponheu, 2nd Battn Northamptonshire Regt, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo S C to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 22nd August 1885.

Surgn C J Addison, Medical Staff, is transferred from General duty, Poona Circle, to General duty, Mhow Circle.

Surgn Kelly, Medical Staff, is transferred from General duty, Sind Circle to general duty Quetta District.

Lieut ant R G de Vismes de Ponthieu, offg Wing Officer (on probation) 10th Bo L I, is attached to the 13th Bo N I as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut W E Danby for 6 months on Medical Certificate.

[Unfit for duty with Troops.]

Royal Lan Regt (2nd Battn) Major H B Lawrence for 5 months on medicl certificate.

South Lancr Regt (1st Battn) Major E Whitehead for 6 months on Medical certificate.

[Fit for duty with Troops.]

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Col Truman to Simla, from 15th Septr to 31st Octr 1885 on private affairs.

Capt Digby dela Motte from Bombay to Nani Tal, from 6th Sept to 31st Oct 1885 on private affairs.

South Lanc Regt (1st Battn), Major W H Moberly to remain at Murree in extension of general leave from 13th Nov 1885 on medical certificate.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps, Lieut D McIver, to remain at Bombay from 7th Nov 1885 to 7th May 1886 on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept 3.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

10th Bengal Lancers,—Lieut H H F Fagad, supernumerary on the establishment 15th Bengal Cavy, to be Squadron Officer, vice Fagan, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Police.

8th Bengal Infantry—Lieut W L Davidson, R A, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 17th Aug 1885.

Colonel F J Keen, C B, Bengal S C, is permitted to reside at Mussoorie.

Capt R T Roberts, R A, is directed to proceed from Jutogh to Thayetmyo and join No 6 (Mountain) Battery 1st Bgde, South Irish Divn, to which he has been appointed on promotion.

Major L F Brown, R E, is attached, temporarily, to the Qr Mr Genl's Department for special duty in Peshin.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt :—Lieut W J A Beaton, R A ; Lieut H S Nelson, R A ; Lieut J H Leslie, R A ; Lieut F B Jackson, R A ; Lieut J D H Waller, R A ; Lieut F H J Birch, R A ; Lieut J S Douglas, R A ; Lieut A Matthews, R A ; Lieut H K Jackson, R A ; and Lieut F C Bower, R A.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Italy and England with the necessary subsidiary subsidiary leave :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut E H Armitage (No 1 Batty 1st Bgde, Eastern Div), for six months, on very urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

1st Battn Border Regt.—Major J O Gage, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Seforth Highlanders.—Major H G Grant, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Bengal Infy.—Col H R Winsle, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 21st Sept to 1st Nov, 1885.

NOTICES.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, afford ample testimony of the soundness of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remaining days of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers ; whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and brough the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the agod and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calm and serenely protract the close of life. Perfemales of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable ; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Dialogue of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many pilgrims, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d ; 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness in the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they are found to be an exampled effective. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay ; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; F. A. GRIVAS & Co., Bombay ; BARBER & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYELL, Allahabad ; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pemulmundee, Agra ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; RATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEARE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow ; HALL, HOSSON & Co., Umballa ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently the certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price One Rupee of any of the Agents or Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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WALKER'S WHISKY.

INCREASED DEMAND.—Another consignment just arrived direct from the Distillery in Scotland, untouched, unmixed, and UNBLENDED. Always the same. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Price, Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.

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Five Stars Brandy at Rs. 42 per doz.
Three Stars ,, ,, 28 ,,

MITCHELL'S PRIZE WHISKY.

Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky at..... Rs. 18 per doz.
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	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
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Goldiack, extra	Rs. 40 0	..

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Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	,, ...	...
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	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. quarts.
St. Paul	Rs. 3 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
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Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs.	25 0
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Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
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Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
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	Per lb. tin Rs. a.	Per tin small tin
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 0 10½	
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Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
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Asparagus	,, 3 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 ...	,, 0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10

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SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1885

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Managers "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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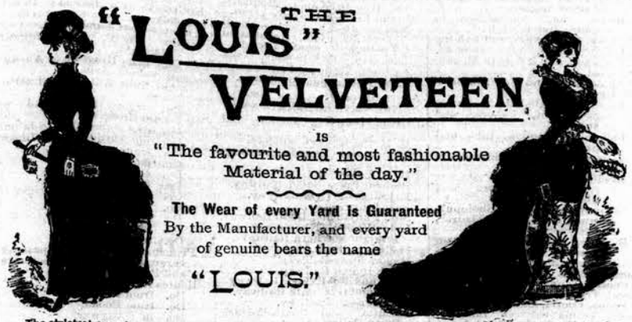

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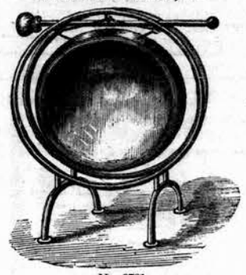

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